CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

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All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE
AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay
and Poona.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X. NO. 7 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

DATE.	Steamer	TONS.
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25 a. "	MOREA	10,890
h March	MALWA*	10,941
4th "	KARMALA	8,983
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
18th "	CHINA	7,952
1st Apr.	NARKUNDA	16,
8th "	CALEDONIA	7118
15th "	EGYPT	7,572
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,941
29th "	MANTUA*	10.512
		,902

*NARKUNDA, *CALDERA, *MALWA } * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT Through steamers from China

. AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1922		
11th January	MASHOBRA	8,285
30th "	NUDDEA	7,928
6th February	MADURA	8,600
20th "	DOMALA	8 20
13th March	HATIPARA	8,183
30th "	MANDALA	8,246
3rd Apr.	NEVASA	9,071
17th "	MANOBA	7,882

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

30th Dec. 1921	KHYBER	9,014

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDEBA	

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
January 16th "Hughli."
(Limited first and third class accommodation only.)

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
1922		
5th Jan.	LINGA	Karachi direct,
9th "	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
12th "	BANKURA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
16th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa via Marmagoa
14th	AUSTRAL PORT	to Australia via Malabar ports,

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru.	R. Yamonoi.	27th Dec.	13th Jan.
Kosado Maru	S. Yanagi.	18th Jan.	30th Jan.
Alps Maru..	T. Inoue.	8th Feb.	15th Feb
Java Maru..	J. Kojima.	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons,	Arrival.	Departure
Kaga Maru	T. Osada	8857	27th Dec.	12th Jan.
*MurovanMaru	T. Harenchi	5354	20thJan.	21st Jan
Hakushika Maru		8151	11thJan	18th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y, Narui	6037	9th "	21st "
Famba Maru	D Acshima	8845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.
*Hakodate Maru	C. Hideshima		6th Feb	8th Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wormby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,000,820

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Pareqh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.,
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital	...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund	...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

R. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
(Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.)
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.	
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1921.	
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
138,946 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,72,68,250
	Rs. 5,47,68,250
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1921	3,81,21,400
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1921	5,18,04,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Mr. N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jalpaiguri
Ahmedabad	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Akola	Lahore
Akyab	Larkana.
Allahabad	Lucknow
Alleppy	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bassein	Mandalay
Bellary	Mangalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Mooitan
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangange
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootcamund
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Calcutta (Harrison Rd)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Peshawar
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajamundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Out-station: Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Rawalpindi
Coimbatore	Salem
Colombo	Secunderabad
Cuttack	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tellicherry
(Sub-Agency: Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trivandrum
Hubli.	Tuticorin
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims.
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES.
A. V KEITH. Manager Accident Dept.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT
2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1821.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 869, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta
or
The Chief of Agents
D. SEN & CO.,
1, Chowringhee.
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
EAS and CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, D. F. Morar Esq & Sons, Mandvi Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in for against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7 Clive St., Calcutta
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS, Branch Secretary Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road, Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROE Acting Branch Secretary. Lipton's Building, 33 Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co
Managers

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Indian Concern with Indian capital under Indian management Attractive plans. Low rates. Perfect security. Speedy settlement of claims.
For particulars apply to
HEAD OFFICE,

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.
Funds exceed 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds 7,00,000
Claims paid about 29,00,000
Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager.
LALCHAND SARNA Asstt. Secretary B. I. Co. Ltd. POONA CITY.
B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.

HOTEL.

Telg. Lodge, Tel. No. 2710.
SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,
AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,
VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,
LOHAR CHAWL.
Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.
MODERATE CHARGES.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE,
Head Agency at BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tebing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A.B.A. B. Sc. or B.A., with science as full time teacher. Apply Box No. 7569, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2412

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An energetic LEDGER CLERK, having experience in Solicitors' Office. Apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road.
A R2458

WANTED—A qualified MAN for 'CINEMATOGRAPHIC Laboratory.' Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C11823

WANTED—A Hindoo LADY COMPANION knowing English Vernaculars and Sanskrit. Apply Box No. 7594, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2465

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or an S. T. C. for the High School Department of a local school. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2461

WANTED—A good English and experience of Commercial Correspondence. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 7590, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2456

WANTED—Capable SALESMEN for mill stores and hardware. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 7591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2457

WANTED—A capable and influential SALESMAN by a leading firm of Mill Stores Suppliers and Mill Furnishers. Apply stating salary and previous experience. Box No. 7589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2455

WANTED—an expert OPERATOR, for The Prince of Wales Cinema, Meerut. One having full knowledge of mechanic need apply with copies of testimonials, and the salary required to Box No. 7584 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R2448

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY—WANTED—A SANITARY SUB-INSPECTOR for the Bandra Municipality, pay from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications plus Rs. 6 House rent allowance plus Rs. 4 cycle allowance. (Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR, Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality, Municipal Office, Bandra, 7th January, 1921.
A C11833

WANTED—Qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on Rs. 60 per mansem for the Sirohi State. Free quarters and private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials and diploma. Selected candidates must join at once. THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Sirohi State, SIROHI (Rajputanah.)
A R2464

WANTED—A GRADUATE or INTER-PASSED UNDERGRADUATE as Science Teacher for Shri Pratap High School, Baneda; Prospects for graduate Rs. 75/125/10 every two years and for undergraduate Rs. 60/100/8 every two years; with second language Persian preferable. Apply with references, if any, to the Dewan Baneda State before 15th January and on condition to join immediately on order.
A R11774

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Wesawa (Andheri) Sea side next to Bhagwan Sanatorium. Apply within.
C R2418

TO LET.—Well-ventilated block of rooms. Rent Moderate. Apply first floor, Jariwalla Building, opp. Parekh Hospital Sandhurst Road.
C R2444

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI and Co., 23 Medows Street, Fort.
C R2466

TO BE LET from 1st March, 1922, GROUND FLOOR of the premises No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, now occupied by E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. Apply THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & CO., No. 12, Hammam Street, Fort.
C R11805

FLAT on Hornby Road, consisting of four Rooms and Hall. Rent 32 monthly Premium required 800 nearest offer considered. Only Hindus need apply to Box No. 7586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2452

TO LET.—Office FLAT or ROOMS, Hornby Road. Apply D. M. MEHTA, Old Police Court, Building, Hornby Road, next to Evans Fraser and Co.
C R2413

BUNGALOW or FLATS at 6, Dadyseth Plot Walkeshwar Road, near Chowpaty. Apply Mr. MADHAWDAS, G. KAPADIA Plot 4.
C R2372

BLOCKS TO BE LET in our Asher mansion at Forjet Street, and Dhun Villa at Gamdevi Laburnum Road. Apply to GOCULDAS DAMODER, 98/100, Vithalwadi Bombay.
C R2426

TO LET, few remaining FLATS of beautiful houses, now completed at Ridge Road, Malabar, Hill, opp. Panalal's Temple, with Sea View East, West and South. Rents from Rs. 320 to Rs. 650. Apply P. S. JOSHI, on spot or Phone 5230.
C R2422

BUNGALOW AND LAND FOR SALE at TITTHAL, Bulsar on the Sea front. Besides the bungalow, there are four and a quarter acres of land, a well and two servant's houses. The property is known as "The Mission Bungalow". Apply giving offers to—Rev. SAMUEL KERR, Sanand, Gujarat, B. P.
C R2435

TO BE LET—Lock-up and Independent MOTOR-GARAGES at Bhawoo Rasul's Wadi at 426-432 Girgaum Road, near Thakurdwar, with facilities for Telephone, Electric Light, Water and Pit. Rent Rs. 50 per month. OFFICE ROOMS on the third floor in Nanjee Building, 20-22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. For rent and other particulars apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee Building, 17-18, Elphinstone Circle.
C R2460

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Wille-Parle, Santa Cruz or Andheri Apply stating rent and accommodation to Box No. 7593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R2463

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Complete PLANT COTTON SPINNING IS about ten thousand spindles, new ready delivery or good second-hand. Two BOILERS new on secondhand 30 by 9½ by 160 lbs. pressure communicate with SARDAR SOBHA SINGH Raisina, Delhi.
R2447

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COTTON BALING PRESS, (preferably Nasmyth Wilson's) in good working order and gins (preferably Platt Bros.) with engines and boilers. Please apply stating particulars of machinery and its age, maker, price etc. to
K R2439

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. GT. WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo St., BOMBAY.
M R2436

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Up to 13 tons of slag wool, samples can be seen at Military Works, stores Paltan Road. Forward offers to GARRISON ENGINEER STORES, Marine Lines, before 20th instant
T C11827

FOR SALE—Encourage home industry at it is your birth right. We offer unquestionably Swadeshi handmade silk Khaddars 16 Yds. by 35" in four different qualities. Offered exclusively for bonafi merchants. For samples and Particulars apply to PIONEER INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, Brigade Road,, Bangalore
T C11627

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., will hold an Auction Sale of Motor Cars, Cycles, Lorries and Accessories on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1922 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Register your Cars immediately. Entries will close on the 7th January, 1922
For Particulars and Forms please apply to THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD.,
320, Lamington Road,
off Jacob Circle.
Tel. No. 5093.
C11804

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

Head Office:—10 and 11, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank held on 16th day of December, 1921, the following resolution was passed namely:
"And it was resolved that the undermentioned shares be and they are hereby forfeited, that is to say 2,168 shares numbered.

127136		
63017— 63116	both	inclusive.
108524—108525	both	inclusive.
68055— 68059	both	inclusive.
103349 103353	both	inclusive.
100254—100258	both	inclusive.
27001— 27100	both	inclusive.
104597—104600	both	inclusive.
44665— 44764	both	inclusive.
79189—79213	both	inclusive.
79164— 79188	both	inclusive.
68620— 68719	both	inclusive.
111231—111240	both	inclusive.
50450— 50549	both	inclusive.
97252— 97261	both	inclusive.
59872— 59881	both	inclusive.
63684— 63698	both	inclusive.
99882 —99936	both	inclusive.
99262— 99266	both	inclusive.
131553—131652	both	inclusive.
113512—113516	both	inclusive.
100063—100072	both	inclusive.
45400— 45449	both	inclusive.
127228		
8401— 8500	both	inclusive.
9101— 9200	both	inclusive.
9201— 9300	both	inclusive.
7501— 7550	both	inclusive.
95901		
59760— 59769	both	inclusive.
103312 103313	both	inclusive.
100078—100087	both	inclusive.
111552—111652	both	inclusive.
95924		
67913— 67942	both	inclusive.
66561		
57897 57902	both	inclusive.
63463— 63482	both	inclusive.
116252—116351	both	inclusive.
100264		
87370— 87469	both	inclusive.
108405—108409	both	inclusive.
116822—116823	both	inclusive.
132094—132098	both	inclusive.
113507—113511	both	inclusive.
55493 55497	both	inclusive.
52676— 52825	both	inclusive.
81592— 81621	both	inclusive.
110086—110110	both	inclusive.
100572—100598	both	inclusive.
62127— 62226	both	inclusive.
147996—148095	both	inclusive.
83060— 83159	both	inclusive.
83160— 83200	both	inclusive.

C11771

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTE FACTORY AT BANDRA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th January sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hill, Road Bandra in the compound of Mr. Balkrishna Vasoodev's Bungalow by order of the concerned the following:—
Cigarette making machines 3 with automatic tobacco feeder, including complete outfit for the manufacture of cigarettes, with usual accessories (German made C 15 patent).
1 tobacco knife grinding machine.
1 tobacco cutting machine.
1 Ruston Procter oil engine 7 H P in good working order.
Other miscellaneous articles pertaining to the factory, namely, spare parts of machines, tools, cardboards, tins, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BUILDING PLOTS AT PALTON ROAD ESTATE ADJACENT TO CRAWFORD MARKET AND FRONTING ON CARNAC ROAD.

Under instructions from the Director of Development, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction on the lands at Palton Road at 4-30 p.m. (S. T) the following plots.
LOT NO. 1:—A very valuable building site known as plot No. 7, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 50 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 578 square yards.
LOT NO. 2:—An excellent building site known as plot No. 8, Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 55 feet on Carnac Road and containing an area of about 537 sq. yards.
LOT NO. 3:—A choice plot of land known as plot No. 12 on Palton Road estate having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 581 square yards.
LOT NO. 4:—A rare large building site known as Plot No. 13, on Palton Road estate having a large frontage of about 85 feet on the Important Interior Road about to be constructed and containing an area of about 784 square yards.
LOT NO. 5:—A valuable plot on Palton Road estate known as Plot No. 16 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior Road and containing an area of about 712 square yards.
Lot No. 16: A similar excellent Plot known as plot No. 17 having a frontage of about 60 feet on the Important Interior road about to be constructed containing an area of about 789 square yards. All the above plots offer an unrivalled position for Business Premises and residential buildings.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Land Manager, Development Directorate, Old Custom House, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS GAIETY THEATRE SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF HORNBY ROAD AND WAUDBY ROAD, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the owner the following very valuable landed property.
All and singular the two pieces of land therein firstly and secondly described the first of which was computed to contain 2,360 yards or thereabouts and was for better identification coloured red on the plan endorsed on the reciting indenture and the second of which was computed to contain 147 square yards or thereabouts and was for better indentification coloured green on the said plan and which said two pieces of lands comprised a total area of 2,507 square yards or thereabouts and were situate on the West side of the Hornby Road on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and which were jointly bounded on the North by Waudby Road on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by a new road No. 6 and on the West by the property belonging to Mr. Goculdas Madhavji and which said first piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre plot Esplanade and which 2nd piece of land was known as the Gaiety Theatre Garden plot and which said piece of land formed portion of lands noted in the Board for the purposes and subject to the conditions in the said act provided and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8463 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3252 and Street No. 108 (which premises now according to Municipal bill bear Ward No. 329 and Street Nos. 106 and 49 and had formerly been vacant and were then in the occupation of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Ardesher Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOWER COLABA WITHOUT THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will by order of the Administrator of the estate of Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Chungibai widow of Luxuman Govind Koolabkar an Shinga Luxuman Koolabkar the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1913 and made between the said Chungibai wisdow of Luxuman Govind Koolabkar and Shinga Luxuman Koolabkar of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction on the 1st day of February 1922, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4.30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing, thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba in the 5th Koli Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 50 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 89 and New Survey No. 9597 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 864 and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pratab Tricum Marwari, on the West by the said 5th Koli Street Lane, on the North by the public passage and on the South by the public sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Tulsidas Nagindas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors for the Administrator of the Mortgagee at their office at No. 18 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th January 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADI WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Nathalal Narottamdas Desai the 2nd Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Damji Dooming Nakhwa the mortgagor in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the 2nd mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th April 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the perpetual Fazindari tenure whereof the Fazindar is the Cathedral of N. S. D. F. Sperance together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon of Bombay and the Registration District of and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 195 (one hundred and ninty-five) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the Omerkhadi 1st Road, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Aga Mirza Hussein Khan and now that of Ali Mahomed Haji Oazmain and on or towards the West by the property of Narayan Babaji Pinekar and which said premises are registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3643 and are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3519 and Street Nos. 1616-20 and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenants and are subject to a first mortgage in favour of one Manji Currimbhoy for Rs. 11,000 and interest thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co Attorney for the 2nd mortgagee at their office at 56 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th January, 1922.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF s.s. "ACCRA".

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., on behalf of their Principals, Messrs. Boulle, Lagane & Co., Liquidators. The Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ltd., Port Louis Mauritius Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd January 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms:—
The s.s. Accra built in 1893 by the Naval Construction and Armament Co., Ld., Barrow-in-Furness, tonnage 2826 Nett 1751 length 336.0 x 39.4 x 22'.3.
The steamer is in good trim and sea worthy and accommodation for 40 First Class Passengers in addition to Deck Passengers.
The above steamer is now lying off Princes Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES, Engineering and Miscellaneous, such as: 2 Boilers Vertical, 3 Steam Engines, Fire, Marine and Vertical, 1 Steam Steering Gear, 2 Petrol Engines, Cylinder, 3 Oil Engines, (1) 3 H. P. (1) Single Cylinder and (1) 20-24 H.-P. 5 Steam Pump Pulsometer, 2in. 2½in. 3in. and 4in. 1 Refrigerator, 2 Electric Lighting Set, 18 K. W. with 3 Cylinder Oil Engine, 28 Thermo-Tank Motors, One 60 Tons Crane Sheer Legs 3 pcs.) 3 Cupolas, 4 and 2 Tons Anchors Mushroom, 3 Anchors Kedge, 13 Winowing Machines, 3 Cloth Testing Machine, Emery Grinding Machine, 12 Baling Presses Blankets, 27 Baling Presses Hay, 75 15 Crank Shafts, 40 Spiral Springs, 12 Winches, 17 Vegetables Crates, Materials for Bale Shearing Plant, 6 Pile Screw with 12 Drivers, Quadrants Barge Double and Single Circle Elevator for Concrete Mixer, Grab single and double Chain, Soda Water Machines, Wire Rope Steel, Ejectors Admiralty Gun Metal, Test Pump, M. S. Plates, 35ft. by 7ft. 6 in by (5/8 and 41/16in.) Bulb Angles, Forges, Screw Jacks 5, 10 and 15 Tons, 144 Boiler Tubes, Bilge Pump, Gun Metal, 78 Bilge Pumps C.I., with Brass Lids and Plungers, Spanners of Sizes, Gali Pillars C. I. M. S. Chimney in five section (79ft. 6in.), Magneto, Corn Crushers Hose Pipes, Cart Wheels, Galvanized Sheets, Hoop Iron, Picks and Shovels, Electric Motors, also other miscellaneous and Engineering Stores.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th and WEDNESDAY, the 11th January 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Surplus Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF DECENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC FANS, WALL CLOCKS SAFES, SEWING MACHINE HALL LAMP GLASSWARE, ETC., ETC.
On TUESDAY, the 10th instant Messrs. VORA and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of chairs side boards, drawing room cabinet, chesterfield chairs, easychairs, folding screws singer sewing machine, wall clocks, Type writer show cases, hat stand, teapoys etc., etc., at their auction room at Appolo Street at 2-30 (S.T.)
The goods on view.
A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH FINE BRILLIANT DIAMONDS EMERELEDS RUBIES ETC.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE JEWELLERS, INVESTERS AND BUYERS.
On FRIDAY, the 13th January Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room Appolo Street Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Chinubhai and Co. Jewellers and on account and risk of their partners. Valuable latest Jesigned ornaments set with fine white brilliant diamonds Emereleds, and Rubies etc.

DESCRIPTIONS OF JEWELLERY.

Neckleces, Bracelets, Marquies Rings, wedding rings, cluster rings Earrings Ear tops, Buties etc., etc., Neckleces thread in fine white Pearls, Bangles, Ear tops, etc., etc. Catlogues will be printed and the Jewellery on view from the 9th instant.
A deposit 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
in the latest Musical success.
To-day Monday at 9-30 p. m.
For the first time on the Eastern Stage
SYBIL
A Gorgeous Production.
Booking at Roses till 6 p. m., after 7 p. m. at the Theatre

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6-30
A Spirited Drama of the Frontier
DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"FLARE UP SAL"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
MR. GEORGE ARLISS IN
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
"THE DEVIL"
MADAN THEATRE'S LATEST TOPICAL
"VICEROY'S CUP RACE."
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

THE EMPRESS.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
To-day at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THRILLING MOMENTS from THE JUNGLE FILM.
DORALDINA-THE FEMALE TARZAN
IN
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
"THE WOMAN UNTAMED"
A Thrilling Romance of the South Seas and the Jungle.
A struggle to death between the 'WOMAN UNTAMED" and the Intruder nto her Jungle solitude.
The "WOMAN UNTAMED" would rather slay her lover than see him happy with her rival.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——THIS WEEK
A Pathe Drama
H. B. WARNER
IN
UNCHARTED CHANNELS
SEE
How the son of a millionarie left without a bank account, beat a gang of Social scallawags at their own game, a whimsical drama of love Loughter and Society Lepers.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News,
TEACHING THE TEACHER
Pollard Comic
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

It's hard to perish in a storm, But think of perishing with your rival clinging to you!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week a superb Maye flower Photo drama
"The Law of the Yukon"
(6 Reels—6.000 feet)
Featuring Edward Earle and the pretty winsome Nancy Deever.
A Drama of the Frozen North, where Might is Right, where only the fittest servive!
A Billie Rhodes Comedy: "Some Nurse" in the Programme.
To-Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.
New Churney Road.

THE
Alexandra Cinema
Belassis Road, nearby Byculla Club.
THE GIRL in "No. 29."
The delightful mystery, the thrill, and the romance of Elizabeth Jordan's novel "The in the Mirror" has been enhanced in this Universal photo play.
"THE GIRL in No. 29."
The comedy within a tragedy that makes the story unique
"THE GIRL in No. 29"
starring
FRANK MAYO
on his latest new roll full of melodramatic climaxes.
Shows at:- 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION:
Mastan Talao ground, New Nagpada. (Byculla)
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.
From Friday and Daily at 9-30 p.m.
Our Grand opening night, etc.

Proprietor *Manager.*

A mystery serial of a good woman and bad men and their crooked ways.
A tale of thrills with an impetus of love.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this week the
LAST SIX PARTS
of the powerful mystery Serial
"THE TIGER BAND"
Featuring the dare devil Star
HELEN HOLMES.
A Billie Rhodes Comedy in the Programme.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30. p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
Second Instalment
of
THUNDERBOLT JACK
The Serial Sensation
Starring
Jack Hoxie & Marin Sais.
THUNDERBOLT JACK
He is a marvellous man you will cry when you will see Jack doing deeds of devilry and romance. Every chapter every minute of this supreme western serial will hold you with its daring deeds of romance and new adventure.
Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
Messrs. The Hindustan Cinema Film Co. present
The Day of Judgment
The Day of Judgment
The Day of Judgment
A Super production in 5 reels featuring
OLAF FONSS
Denmark's Greatest Film Actor
IN THE ROLE OF BARON SONNINGTON—
A financial magnate and Commercial King, and a recipient of the distinction of of the Order of the "Golden Lion." See this "Tiger" of his Time in the company of the "Angel of Death", bein conducted towards the Throne of His Great Maker pausing ever and anon on his way to review, with an over-growing terror, the varions seenes of his misspent and merciless life.
A SPLENDID PRODUCTION SPECIALLY SELECTED BY THE MANAGEMENT FOR THE OPENING NIGHT AND PRESENTED THIS WEEK ON SPECIAL REQUEST.
SEE IT YOURSELF AND YOU WILL SURELY RECOMMEND OTHERS.
Indeed a Highly Interesting and Instructive Photo-drama, appealing equally one and all.
SEE IT AT THE
Star Cinema
Star Cinema
Star Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus—Grant Road.
Four Shows daily—Commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Saturday and Sunday—Extra Matinee Show at 3-30.
Prices—Box (4 seat) Rs. 8. Sofa Rs. 2.
Balcony Rs. 1-8 Reserved Re. 1.
As. 12, 6, 3.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORT OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from STANDARD BUILDING, Hornby Road, to

LLOYD BUILDING (TOP FLOOR),
Graham Road,
Ballard Estate.

On and after January, 23rd 1922.

C11826

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England)

SHUTTLE TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KALYAN AND BAILAPUR.

ON and from 15th January, 1922, a shuttle train service carrying first, second and third class passengers will run between Kalyan and Badlapur to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.
Kalyan	d.	9-30	17-30
Ambernath	a.	9-38	17-46
	d.	9-41	17-49
Badlapur	a.	9-50	18-8

UP TRAINS.

		H. M.	H. M.
Badlapur	d.	11-10	18-35
Ambernath	a.	11-29	18-46
	d.	11-32	18-49
Kalyan	a.	11-48	18-56

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1922. C11811

B. S. RAILWAY.

REVISION OF 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

WITH effect from 1st February, 1922, the first and second class passenger fares will be increased from 15 and 8 pies per mile to 18 and 9 pies per mile respectively both in local and throughb ooking over B. S. Railway.

S. R. Iyer,
Traffic Superintendent.

Bhavnagar Para, D/27th December, 1921.
Traffic Superintendent's Office,
B. S. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para.

C11831

B. S. RAILWAY,

REVISION OF GOODS RATES.

THE following revised maximum class rates and the General Classification of Goods with the sanction of the Railway Board, be adopted over the B. S. Railway with effect from 1st April, 1922.

Existing Class	Maximum	Proposed Class	Maximum.
1st	.333	1st.	.38
		2nd	.42
2nd	.500	3rd	.58
		4th	.62
3rd	.666	5th	.77
		6th	.83
4th	.983	7th	.96
		8th	1.04
5th	1.000	9th	1.25
X	1.500	10th	1.87

All existing schedule, special and station to station rates in force in local or through booking will be revised where necessary from the above date.

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.

Bhavnagar Para, D/27th December, 1921.
Traffic Superintendent's Office.
B. S. Railway,
Bhavnagar Para.

C11830

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL, CO. LTD

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR. FIFTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution, dated 21st December, 1921, the Directors of this Company have resolved to make the FIFTH CALL of Rs. 15 per share on the Second Preference Sharse of the Company, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 6th February, 1922, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against shareholders' name on 18th January, 1922.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th to 21st January, 1922. (Both days inclusive).

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1921.

NOTE.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as ALL the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum from 6th February, 1922 on Rs. 85, the amount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the FIFTH CALL on the due date, that is, 6th February, 1922.

2. As the FIFTH CALL on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 18th January, 1922, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 18th January, 1922, if the FIFTH CALL is not paid by the Shareholder whose name is on the register on the 18th January, 1922.

C11712

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of an English DEDION CAR, belonging to Shanker Pandurang Chowdhri, bearing No. 6571 and pledged by him to Suleman Haji Ahmed by a deed of pledge dated the 30th day of July, 1921, 2, Warden Road.

R2454

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the intending Tenders that the time for receiving tenders for the electric lighting of certain streets specified in this office notification dated 28th October 1921, has been extended up to the 1st March 1922.

Office of the Executive Engineer.
Bombay 7-1-22.

T. K. KODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

C11824

THE NIRA VALLY SUGAR CO. LTD.

"SECOND CALL."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Company held on 10th December, 1921, the second call of Rs. 25 per Share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 15th February, 1922, from which date interest at 9 per cent. will be charged until payment by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 31st January, 1922.

By Order of the Board
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.
Agents.

C11822

THE INDIAN IRON AND STREEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 20th January, 1922, and the holders of the said shares are requested within due date to forward a remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7 Hastings Street, Calcutta along with the Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board
BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 3rd January, 1922

C11815

UUIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

The above lectures will be delivered in the University Library (ground floor) on the following days at 5-45 p.m.:—

Subject.—Latin Language and Literature.
Lecture I.—Monday, 9th January 1922: ROMAN EDUCATION.
Lecture II.—Tuesday, 10th Jan. 1922: LUCRETIUS AND THE EPICUREANS.
Lecture III.—Wednesday, 11th January 1922: THE STOICS.
Lecture IV.—Thursday, 12th January 1922: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TOGA PRACTEXTA.
Lecture V.—Friday, 13th January 1922: REMARKS ON OVIEL'S SELF-DEFENCE IN THE TRISTIA.
Lecture VI.—Saturday, 14th January 1922: ROMAN IMPERIALISM.

LECTURER:—Prof. N. S. TAKAKHAV, M. A.

The Lectures are Open to the Public.

FARDUNJIJ M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

7th January, 1922.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS CO. LTD

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1922, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Company's Registered Office, "Akbar Building," 203-205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purposes of transacting the following business:—

1-To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for 18 months ending 30th June, 1921.
11-To declare a dividend.
111-To confim the appointment of Mr. F. E. Dindhaw, (Solicitor), made by the Board in place of Sir Shapurji B. Barocha, K. T., deceased.
IV-To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
V-To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
VI-To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

"Akbar Building",
203-205, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th January, 1922.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th instant to 23rd instant (both days inclusive).

C11825

NOTICE.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Fort Bombay.

A BRANCH OFFICE of this Bank will shortly be opened at Girgaon, in the the Javeri Mansions at the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road. Definite date of opening will be announced later

Bombay, 30-12-21.

PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Managing Director.

C11769

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. R. AGASKAR & CO., are appointed CHIEF AGENTS and will transact FIRE, LIFE and MARINE business on behalf of the Company.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.

C11829

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

A TEMPORARY TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 2434 for 20 shares Nos. 114786/800 and 116186/90 in the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd, standing in the name of Lekhraj Ghanshamdas, is LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the same should be registered with the company at their registered office within one month from this date, otherwise a duplicate would be issued to the undersigned who has applied for same.

LEKHRAJ GHANSHAMDAS.

Dcer. 1921.

R2462

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of First Class Steam Coal for the Nasik Water Works are invited. The annual consumption of coal for the water works is not less than 900 tons. The rates at which steam coal will be supplied should be with and without Railway charges. The names of the collieries from which the coal will be supplied should also be stated.

S. S. JOSHI,
Chief Officer,
Nasik Municipality.

Nasik, 3rd January, 1922.

11799

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the disposal of all kinds of Hard and Soft Wastes for six months, from January to June, 1922, on forms to be had on payment of annas eight, are invited up to 20th January with a deposit of Rs. 200. No binding to accept the highest or any tender. GENERAL MANAGER, The MORARJEE GOCULDAS MILLS, LTD., Sopari Baug Road, Parel.

TA C11807

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAPURJI HORMUSJI TODDIVALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate at Girgaon Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 183, Old Survey No. 6, and New Survey No 88, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded, on the East by the sweepers passage, and the West by the Girgaon Road, on the North by the property of Cursetji Umrigar and on the South by the property of Pestonji Navroji Kapadia and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 1988 and Street No. 127.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1922.

MULLA and MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys.

C11828

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Government Auctioneers.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS will hold a public Auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1922, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Lead aluminium, Gun metal pigs, cupro nickel pigs, Brass scraps, crushed, Brass, Copper and aluminium cooking, pots, Tents I. P. Flies, Walls and G. S. 160 lbs. Lamp old, Stoves, Axespick heads, Felt old, Leather old, Watches, clocks water bottles, Tubs, shovels old, Gunny old, canvas old, tinold, vices, durries, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvil old, crdage cotton old, Tape old, Mamoottes, Cordage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Jhools, Steel, Cost Scrap, Iron wrought, Steel Mild Scrap, Tools, Bellows Rags old, cloths, wheels soap Boxes of sorts, Mattress cases, sheets, Buckets, ground sheets, Knives, Forks, Pipe hose old, Dooscotic old, tanks, Balances spring, Camp kettles, machinery of sorts, Drums, Bicycles wool, cotton old, etc., etc.

Conditions of Sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
Government Auctioneer.

R 2459

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th January, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned
6 cases oil stoves.
1 case 35 pairs gents and ladies boots and shoes.

By order of the office concerned
9 bundles coir rope 2" 2¼" and 3" in diameter cwt 73½ in all.
By order of the concerned.
1 second-hand Victoria.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 9th January, 1922.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan 1922.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29 909
Temperature of Air — degrees.		76.5
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "		73 7
Dew Point — "		71 7
Relative humidity of Air — "		0 891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) — — — "		4 0
Maximum temperature of Air — "		84 1
Minimum do do — "		73.3
General direction of Wind		SE, W, WNW.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do miles		10)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th January 1922 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Both day and night temperatures are lower than usual at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner, Jacobabad and Mount Abu and in defect at Karachi. Day temperature is lower than usual at Jacobabad, Ajmer and Jaipur; night temperature is below normal at Bikaner but above it at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.10in of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Central India west and north Gujarat and in defect at Dwarka. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj but above it in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.14in., Khndwa 0.12in., and Akola 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the western districts of the reporting area humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal in the south of the division; night temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess and night temperature higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.30in., Aurangabad 0.42in. and Nizamabad 1.80in of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is considerably in excess. Day temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual; night temperature is considerably above the average at most stations.

General Remarks.—Weather is unsettled in the central parts of the reporting area and rain has fallen nearly generally in north Hyderabad and locally in the north Bombay Deccan, in Central India West and in the west of the Central Provinces. Nizamabad reports a heavy fall of 1.80in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded, humidity is in considerable excess and night temperature higher than usual in and about the area of rainfall.

Forecast.—Local rain is again likely in the area of unsettled weather.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th January 1922.

The western disturbance has given local snowfalls in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. Weather is feebly disturbed in the Deccan and central parts of the country and rain has fallen at a few stations in the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, southeast Madras and the extreme south of Burma.

Chief amounts are:—Sonamarg half an inch, Parbhani, Hyderabad (Deccan) a quarter.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SAT. THE 7TH OF JAN 1922

Station.	Temps. in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st November to date	Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (6th)	70.2	57.1	24		10.22	+4.90
Jask	76.5	60.9	67		3.74	+3.03
Muskat						
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	66 7	44 7	80		1.36	+1.05
Rawalpindi	62 2	37.5	66		5.69	+4.27
Lahore	66.0	38.1	71		0.44	+0.28
Bikaner	69.	39 2	90		0 25	—0.32
Ambala	67 7	42 0	93		0 42	—1.12
Delhi	63 0	42.6	88		0.13	—0.59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	67.1	43 3	75		0.06	—0.45
Malaspuri	69.0	46 1	80		0 16	—0.53
Jhansi	75.2	50.1	59		0	—0.50
Cawnpore	69.	47.6	87		0.16	—0.70
Allahabad	72.0	47.8	75		0.06	—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	64.1	42.0	78		2.49	+2.27
Karachi	75.5	57.3	49		1.30	+1.06
Ajmer	68.2	45.2	73		0.07	—0.47
Jaipur	68.5	52.1	84	0.04	0.16	—0.28
Kotah	74.0	53	59		0	—0.43
Mount Abu	66.0	51.2	61		0.02	—0.35
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAD AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Bhuj	76.0	45.1	43		0	—0.13
Dwarka	76.0	60.6	53		0	—0 06
Veraval	81.2	60.1	48		0	—0. 3
Rajkot	81.7	50.0	41		0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	84.1	55.6	40		0	—0.27
Surat	85.4	66.2	59		0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	84.4	62.1	42		0	—0.18
Deesa	84.0	53.2	53		0	—0.18
No much	76.1	54.2	89	0 05	0.05	—0.34
Indore	75.2	54.7	83	0.10	0 10	—0.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	76.0	53.8	74		0.34	—0.67
Sangor	78.4	52 6	46	0.02	0.02	—1.12
Hoshangabad	81 2	57.0	..	0.14	0.14	—0.97
Khandwa	83.0	58.7	52	0.12	0 12	—0.52
Akola	81.5	61.5	64	0.11	0.85	—1.11
Amraoti	79.0	58.8	66	0.04	0.04	—1.25
Nagpur	8.0	60.7	70		0.56	—0.89
Chanda	74.0	62.0	81	0.02	0.07	—1.03
Raipur	75.9	56.1	72		0.07	—0.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	73.6	60		0	—0.56
Ratnagiri	86.0	72.	71		0.30	—0.43
Marmugao	84.2	72.6	90		1.54	+0.16
Karwar	88.2	69.7	90		1.89	—0.04
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.5	61.0	92		0.03	—0.88
Ahmednagar	83.9	66.5	92	0.30	0.42	—1.13
Poona	86.5	69.4	85		0.10	—0.99
Sholapur	78.7	64.6	82	0.03	0.10	+0.86
Bijapur	81.0	64.1	85		0.34	+0.53
Belgaum	83.6	60.5	78		0.51	+0.46
Aurangabad	78.2	63.2	89	0.42	0 42	—0.53
Nizamabad (Indoor)	75.1	62.9	84	1.80	3.39	+2.60
Hyderabad	76.4	65.1	85		0.52	+0 54
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.9	72.1	71		1.32	—2.17
Calicut	87.6	73.1	86		4.95	—1.19
Cochin	89.1	72.6	74		3.98	—4.17
Colombo	84.2	75.3	92	0.01	3.10	—12.82
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.8	68.3	75		2.35	—2.85
Bellary	85.3	64.7	84		4.08	+1.84
Cuddapah	88.8	68.3	74		2.71	—1.33
Madras	88.9	78.8	88		7.02	—12.69
Bangalore	79.2	61.5	76		4.46	+1.42
Coimbatore	87.6	69.8	78		0.47	—0.57
Trichinopoly	93.7	70.6	76	0.01	4.46	—8 01
Nagapatam	85.1	76.5	70		6.28	—21.42

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7.

S S Merton Hall, Grefory, Hull.
S S Inverness, Chicao, Calcutta.
S S Barela, Cammack, Busrah.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTUIES.

Jan. 7.

S S Marie Marsk, Mansen, Durban.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.

Jan. 8.

S S Urlana, Coleborne, Rangoon.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance on Saturday:—

S S Indo Maru, Kamitaka, Kobe, etc.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Seirstad for Antwerp etc.

S S Merton Hall:—The K. N. and Companys 'steamer Merton Hal, 3134 tons, Captain C. Gregory, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull with a general cargo.

S S Inverness:—W. and A. Graham and Company's steamer Inverness 2401 tons Captain J. Chicao arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela 1931 tons, Captain F. B Cammack, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi Mail steamer Lhasa 958 tons Captain A. E. Woollatt arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail general cargo and passengers.

S S Marie Marsk:—The W and A. Graham and Co.'s steamer Marie Marsk, 3036 tons Captain H. Hansen sailed on Saturday for Durban with ballast.

S S Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell and Co.'s steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain K. Babrielson, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok via Colombo, with a general cargo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Urlana 3383 tons, Captain E. Coledorne sailed on Sunday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Indo Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha steamer Indo Maru 3359 tons Captain M Kamitaka will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo

EXPORTS.

7th January 1922.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London.—972 cwts. kismiss, A. Chagia and Co.; 96 cwt chutney, N. K. Jussawala; 5 cwt. dacks N. K. Jussawalla; 110 bales cotton, R. Allimohomed.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 7998 cwt. groundnut Ralli Bros.; 10 bales wool, Bombay Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—31 cwt. gum kathira, H. N. H. Laree and Co.; 5 bales silk Cox's Shipping Agency; 45 cwt. casing L, and I Rapaport.

S S Mashorra for Hamburg:—28 bales cotton, C. B. Sheth, 47 bales cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Mashorra for Ghent:—50 bales cotton fly, W. Almer and Co. 1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mashorra for London:—2000 cwt. caseln flour, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 90 cwt. sandal woodroot, F. F. Campbell and Co. 90 cwt. sandalroot billets, F. F. Campbell and Co.,

S S Sierstad for Antwerp:—3000 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Cape Recife for St. Nazaire:—300 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Wartum for Antwerp:—2001 cwt. gingelly seed, The Orient Co. 1000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Wartum for Ghent:—250 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Tyne Maru for Leith:—8000 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros., 30000 cwt. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—1700 cwt. onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.

S S Indo Maru for Hongkong:—2000 cwt. onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Hongkong:—1700 cwt. onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Shanghai:—2500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Yokkaichi:—1100 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Yokkaichi

S S Kaga Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Moji:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu-Burin and Co. 1000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Lahore for Yokohama:—1000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—581 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Osaka:—419 bales cotton, R. D. Tata and Co.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.

IMPORTS.

7th January 1922.

S S Indus Maru from Japan, Agents:—Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—25 cases camphor oil, 600 pieces rattan, 784 bags potato starch, 10 cases gambier, 500 bags millet, 279 cases glass bangles, 27 cases glass chimney, 86 cases glass ware, 7 cases broken glass, 826 cases match, 9 pkgs. provisions, 25 pkgs cardomons, 194 bags betal nut, 200 bags sugar candy, 17 cases tea, 370 bales cotton yarn, 595 bales cotton sheeting, 199 bales cotton shirting, 12 cases red shirting, 3 cases cotton goods, 2 bales silk, 54 cases silk 14 cases silk piece goods 25 cases wax, 1332 pieces planks.

S S Apcar from Colombo. Agents:—B. I. S. N. Company:—64 jottas cofr yarn, 186 jottas coir yarn, 70 coils coir rope, 624 jottas cocoanut, 115 bags cocoanuts, 186 bags pens, 4814 robbins copra, 4064 bags copra, 1124 bags ginger, 227 baskets ginger, 78 bundles ginger, 59 robbins, ginger, 60 bags pepper, 194 half chests tea, 4 cases cotton p. goods, 3 bundles p goods.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri. —	13th Jan. —	m 10 43	27 6
		11 40	30 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri. —	13th Jan. —	m 4 59	18 5
		4 [illegible]	14 3

In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

Of all Stores & Bazaars, in 9 sizes.

Horlick's malted milk

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full, Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Sive's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Chowvarrah. Viana District.

A Few of our Rates:—

SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/8 2/8 each
" " CASHMERE " Rs.2/8&3/8 each

Daimond Jubilee Washing Co.

DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Riot & Civil Commotion INSURANCE

For a Policy to cover Risk of Loss and or Damage by

RIOTERS, STRIKERS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, WAR, CIVIL WARS, REVOLUTIONS, REBELLIONS AERIAL CRAFT, INCLUDING BOMBS, SHELLS, AND OR MISSILES, ETC.

Apply to

M. KANJI & Co.

GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS,
Universal Building, 49-51,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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OWNERS
AND
DEALERS

Why do you worry yourselves about spares for FORD?

GET THE BEST PARTS AT SHORTEST NOTICE FROM US WE IMPORT ONLY

RELIABLE SPARES

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THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR Co.,
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Runchod Bhavan,
BOMBAY.

Tele.:—"PRAMASHAW."

No. 1.

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as New. As 6 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Rs. 5-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Rogers Rs. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, sent on approval. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & CO. 38 Hamam Street opp. Crawford Market Bombay

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJIBHOY, BART.

Bombay Agents:

Messrs. CURRIMBHOY BRAHIM & SONS, LTD.

Vulcan Transacts all Kinds of Fire Insurance.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.

Managing Agents.

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

* * * *

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

* * * *

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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ACHES AND PAIN.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp. ..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	20
,, ,, Imports	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot.	11.64
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21 75
New York 11 a.m. (Jap. ..	18 40
(As known in Liverpool at.. { March ..	18 34
closing time.) { May ..	
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. { Jan. ..Mutilated.	
{ May ..	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	11 31
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 26
April	..
May	11 12
June	..
July	10 92
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922.

Months.	To day's price.
January	10 97
February	10 94
March	10 91
April	10 84
May	10 80
June	10 67
July	10 58
August	10 46
September	10 23
Oct.	10 01
Novembers	9 91
December	9 83

Tone:—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	20 65
February	20 80
March	21 00
April	21 15
May	21 30
June	21 45
July	21 60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 25	Nominal.
,, ,, Fully Good	7 75	
,, ,, Fine	8 25	
,, No. 1 Oomra, Good	8 80	
,, ,, ,, Fully Good ..	9 30	
,, ,, ,, Fine	9 80	
,, Broach, Good	9 50	
,, ,, Fully Good	10 00	
,, ,, Fine	10 50	
,, Scinde, Good	7 15	
,, ,, Fully Good	7 65	
,, ,, Fine	8 15	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 6th Jan. 1922,

	Bales
Total Actual Export	1,000
,, Forwarded	57,000
,, Imports	74,000
,, Stock	1084,000
Actual Weekly Sales	34,000
Water Twist	1/7
Printers Cloth	37/6

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 4th Jan. 1922.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,871,000
Egyptian Vissible Supply	481,000
East Indian ,, ,, ...	116,000
American ,, ,, ...	4,593,000
Other ,, ,, ...	353,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 5th Jan. 1922.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 45
,, ,, ,, Mar.	18 30
,, ,, ,, May	17 86
,, ,, ,, July	17 32
Spot Cotton at New York	18 75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	17 35
Futures at New Orleans May	17 21
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).. ..	9 1/6
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined ..	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	64 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 6th Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — Jan. —	18 32
Futures at New York — Mar. —	18 17
Futures at New York — May —	17 70
Futures at New York — July —	17 16

Liverpool, 6th Jan. 1922.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — Mar. —	10 84
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — May —	10 72
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — July ..	10 52
Cotton Dely. M.U.O.C.C. Liverpool. — Oct. —	9 97

London, 6th Jan. 1922.

Telegraphics Transfer ..	1/3 31/32 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4 (17/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 5th Jan. 1922.

Rentes 3 p'c.	54 1/4
Far Silver spot	34 1/2
,, 2 months hence	34 3 8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian selling. Buyers holding back, Dull.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Interest day to day loans	2 1/2
,, 7 day market loans	3 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 4th Jan. 1922.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,, ..	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5 1/4
Silver spot quiet only small demand ..	34 7 8
Rentes 5%	..

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	167 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb. Sellers	17
,, Tone	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April Value	27 3/8
,, Months May-Augt. Nearest Value	27 5/8

New York, 4th Jan 1922.

Demand Bills	418 62

EXCHANGE.

London, 4th Jan. 1922,

On London in Paris	52 33
In Germany	810 00
In Italy	98 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES:

MIDDLR QUOTATIONS.	
Stockholm	16 90
Christiania	26 88
Amsterdam	11 43
Switzerland	21 69

Liverpool, 4th Jan. 1921.

Mid. American Spot	11 50
Sakelliridis	21 50

DISCOUNTS.

London, 5th Jan. 1922.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 5/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 ,, ..	4 3/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5 1/4
Silver Indian Selling. Closed Dull ..	34 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	£ 167 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan.-Feb Sellers	17 1/2
,, Tone firmer demand quiet.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Jan.-April Done Buyers	28
,, Months May-Aug. Paid	28/6

New York, 5th Jan. 1922.

Demand Bills	419 62

EXCHANGE.

London, 5th Jan. 1922.

On London in Paris	52 65
In Germany	847 00
In Italy	98 47

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.	
Stockholm	16 99
Christiania	26 94
Amsterdam	11 49
Switzerland	21 67

Liverpool, 5th Jan. 1922.

Mid. American Spot	11 64
Sakelliridis	21 75

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 7.

In consequence of continued declining advices from America our Marwari bazar opened this morning easier for Fully Good M G Broach April-May at Rs. 479 and gradually went up till Rs. 485. It then again declined to Rs. 479 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 480. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481 and closed at Rs. 490. Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 432 and touching Rs. 435 dropped to Rs. 430 at 4 p.m. While March opened at Rs. 419 advanced till Rs 424 again touched Rs 419 at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 320/21 and March Rs. 325 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton maintained quiet feeling yesterday in accordance with continued declining advices from Home markets and heavy arrivals of cotton in Bombay. Japan Exporters were not buying any new cotton.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET,

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Bars gold ready Rs. 28-0-0
Bars gold forward Rs. 27-15-6
Bars gold 2nd settlement 27-15-0
Bars silver ready 90-4-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 90-1-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 89-13-2

EXCHANGE.

On London B C rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 13/16
On London B C rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 27/32
Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4
Tone of exchange. Steady market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 344
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 364
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 354
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 171
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 150
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. —
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 178
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 363
London gold ready sh 97-11
London silver ready d 34-14
London silver forward d 34-12
Tone of silver. Weak, America sold, China and India bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling
American exchange S 4.20
French exchange Frcs 52.30.
Swiss exchange Frcs 21.70
Belgium exchange Frcs 54.70
Italian exchange 97.50
German exchange Mrks. 790.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/4
5 per cent War Loan 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 100
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan 1935 103
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68

SHARES.

Market closed dull with limited business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1405; India 122; Central 38/8; Tata Bank 20/8 and Eastern 62.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2300; Alliance 360; Apollo 98/12 Bombay Cotton 1250 xd; By Dyeing 1642/8; Bradbury 1130; Century 945; Cent India 4695; Colaba Land 2525; Coorla 300 xd; Crescent 567/8; Currimbhoy 1625; David 1497/8; Edw Sassoon 650; Fazulbhoy 1535; Finlay 1800; Ind Bleaching 225; Kastoorchand 1325; Kohinoor 3230; New Great 942/8; New City 830; Pabani 1030; Pearls 1100; Phoenix 1110; Premier 235; Shapurji 393/12; Standard 2600n; Swadeshi 4560; Swan 1375; Tata Mill 1550 and Vishnu Cotton 2125.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745; B Burma 515; B Burma N I 140 pr; Bt Burma Pet 11/8; B Tramway 128/12; B Steam 255; Ind Cement 320; I. 275; Katni Defd 1400; New India 19; Tata Iron Ord 72/8; Tata Iron Defd 215; Tata Iron N Ord 65; Tata Iron N Defd 190; Tata Oil 75; Scindia Steam 7/8.

DECCAN NON-BRAHMIN LEGAUE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Jan. 6.

At an adjourned meeting of the Deccan Non-Brahman League held at Belgaum on the 5th instant, the following resolutions were passed:—That while condemning the Non-Co-operation movement as detrimental to the interests of this country, the Non-Brahman party is strongly of opinion that the best way to deal with it is to leave it alone, so that the common-sense of the country will assert itself and condemn it to death which it deserves, and the reason why Non-Co-operation has obtained some hold on the public is that an atmosphere favourable to the growth of anti-Government feeling has been created by the long continued unwillingness of the Government to redress in a satisfactory manner several grievances which have been keenly and widely felt, and partly by the activities of (a) reactionary revivalistic section of the Hindu community and of (b) the Pan-Islamic section of the Muslim community both of which entertain feelings of enmity to the British power and the culture which it has introduced in this country. That the council recognises the fact that the recent reforms have placed to a limited extent the power of removing some of the grievances of India into the hands of the legislatures, but the results hitherto produced and the experience gained do not justify the hope that the Reforms have transferred to the legislatures sufficient power to enable the public to look up to their representatives for the redress of many of their grievances. It is, therefore, necessary that the powers of the legislatures should be still further enlarged with a view to make the legislatures entirely responsible to the public for introducing every reform in the internal affairs of the country, that the country may desire progress in this direction and will cut the ground underneath the present anti-Government agitation, and the unpleasant but essential task of bringing to book the seditious agitators of the Hindu and Moslem communities will become easier and more popular. That the Deccan Non-Brahman party fully and heartily supports the Government in every measure that has been and will be necessary for stamping out sedition and allied movements.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The policy which the Bombay Government is following towards those movements has been on the whole satisfactory but the council of the non-Brahman League disapproves of the anti-picketting orders recently issued by some District Magistrates in pursuance of a Press Note issued by Government, as such orders only strengthen the undesirable activities which it is the common aim of the Government as well as the public to stop. The non-Brahman party has never hesitated in lending assistance in the cause of peace and order, but it does not think that the application of special laws, like the Seditious Meetings Act, to certain provinces was justified by the published facts relating to those provinces. It is, therefore, necessary that while the ordinary laws of the land should be strictly utilized to punish every transgression of the limits of constitutional and lawful agitation which is undoubtedly causing serious mischief, no special law or ordinance should be applied to any province unless the consent of a majority in the legislature concerned is obtained.

OFFICERS' EXCESSES CONDEMNED.

That the council further records its condemnation of the excesses committed by certain officers in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal in enforcing their orders and requests the Government to take immediate steps for the punishment of those who may be responsible for those excesses. That the council of the League views with suspicion the attempt that is being made to engineer a conference of the advanced wings of only a section of politicians and put it forward as the conference of all shades of political opinion in the country. Such a conference in the opinion of this council is capable of producing nothing that will ease the present situation. But the council thinks a conference really representing all the co-operating sections of the public, open also to the non-co-operators, if they choose to attend, should be called by the Government in order that the legitimate grievances of the people which render non-co-operation attractive to some sections of it, should be removed as early as possible. The Non-Brahmin party is fully convinced that the recent constitutional reforms have not made the legislatures sufficiently representatives and the powers entrusted to them fall short of the requirements of the situation and that no delay in calling a conference for the purposes, on the lines indicated above would be jusitfied. That the council further brings to the notice of Government the fact that there are many grievances of the non-Brahmins of the Deccan which have not up till now been redressed, which state of things has created dissatisfaction among them, and is likely to facilitate the spread of Non-Co-operation amongst them, and hence the council urges the Government to take early action in consultation with the representatives of the non-Brahman community to redress those grievances.

MADRAS RACES.

RESULTS OF LAST SATURDAYS' MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The following are the results of to-day's races:—

Details:—

THE RAILWAY HURDLE CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Handicap hurdle race for horses.

Miss Slasher having scratched only two horses ran.

Major D I M Carbery's AVRO III Scot 1
Captain Verney's BABUJARH 9-12 Capt Coles 2

Time:—3 minutes 41 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 15 for win.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in 3rd Division.

H E Lord Willingdon's WARBURTON 7-10 Aldridge 1
Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj's HIGH ROAD, 7-10 Cland 2
Rajah of Venkatagiri's ORIMEDOR 7-3 Cona 3
Mr Heath's KALLOLAH 7-11 Fozard 4

Time:—1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 174 for win. Rs. 31, Rs. 18 and Rs. 42 for places.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

High weight handicap for ponies.

Mr N F Mirzah's FAIRIE KNIGHT 9-1, Roberts 1
Mr Cherry's WEE DOTE 10-10 Cland 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPACE, 8-11 White 3
Mr Gouldass' GIPSY'S ADVICE 11-10, G Hutchins 4

Time:—1 minute 47 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 73 for win. Rs. 19, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE ORIENT STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

High weight handicap for horses 3rd and 4th Divisions.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's JAPONETTE 9-3 White 1
H H the Maharajah of Keshonagar's MISS GLADYS 7-1 Hoyt 2
Lord Willingdon's WAY OF AN EAGLE, 8-4 Aldridge 3

Time:—4 minutes 31 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 36 for win. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 104 for places.

Highweight Handicap for Arabs.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Ghista's SPECIAL 7-7 Majeed 1
Mr Aga Coochai Shahi's KINGCRAFT 5-8 Aldrige 2
Mr Marsh's COLONIAL 7-5 White 3
Mr Goculdass' MODEL 8-3 Fownes 4

Time:—2 minutes 59 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 134 for win. Rs. 36 Rs. 11 and Rs. 91 for places.

THE JANY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Handicap for Arab ponies.

Mr M L Ghista's DECORATION 8-12 Mujeed 1
Rajah of Venkatagiri's CYMBELINE 7-5 Mitchell 2
Mr Aga Abbas Ali's SILVER PRINCE 7-4 White 3
Mr Heath's MARINE 7-3 Hoyt 4

Time:—2 minutes 13 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 153 for win. Rs. 26, Rs. 52, and Rs. 45 for places.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles Handicap for horses in the 4th Division.

Miss Dunk's QUITE GRAVE 7-5 Aldridge 1
Mr Rheo Walsh's EAGLE'S NEST 8-12 Roberts 2
Mr J C Galstaun's TANAJAN 7-12 Bloss 3
Rajah of Venkatagiri's GREAT MOGUL 7-9 Mitchell 4

Time:—2 minutes 14 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid:—Rs. 34 for win. Rs. 14 for places

CR. LAW IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

POOR REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

In connection with the Committee appointed to consider the existing racial distinctions in Criminal Procedure applicable to Indians and Non-Indians, representative associations were asked by the Government of India in October, 1921, whether they wished to forward memoranda for the consideration of the Committee or to send witnesses for oral examination. Other representative associations were addressed by the Local Governments. The invitation was repeated in a resolution of the Government of India published on 27th December, 1921. So far, however, only a few memoranda have been received from associations and 17 witnesses, of whom only two are Europeans, have given in their names for oral examination. The Committee will meet on 16th January, 1922 and it is essential that its work should be completed at an early date. It is accordingly necessary that any further memoranda and names of any further witnesses who desire to be examined should be sent in to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr P. E. Percival, I.C.S., C/o Home Department, Government of India, Delhi, without delay.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 9.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting Navsari, Bldg., Fort, 3-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 11.

Bombay Races: Seventh Extra Meeting.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-20 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 14.

The s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed correspondence for Singapore and Japan per s.s. Indo Maru will be closed at the General Post office at 2-0 p.m. to-day (Monday).

PABANEY MILL WORKS COMMITTEE.

The first Anniversary of the E. Pabaney Mills Works Committee will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 12 a.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute when Mr. T. Watts the Superintendent of the Mills will preside.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Dezji Kanji to be a member on the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Bombay, vice Mr. J. D. Bharda, deceased.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Swami Shradhanand will deliver a Public lecture on "National Education" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when all are cordially invited to attend.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union Mr. N. Sankara Aiyer, M.A., of the Guarantee Trust of New York will deliver a series of two public lectures on "Bullion Arbitrage" at the College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road on Tuesday, 10th January and on Tuesday, 17th January respectively at 6 p.m. The Principal, M. L. Tannan will preside. The public are invited to attend.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai Shet Kanji Cursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay the total number of patients treated during the month of December 1921 was 712, of whom 389 were women, and 323 were children (209 male and 114 female). The daily average attendance of patients was 27.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The following is the result of the election of three Ordinary Fellows by registered graduates held on Friday, the 6th January 1922:—

Dr. Purshotamdas T. Patel obtained 688 votes; Dr. P. D. Gune, obtained 576 votes; Mr. J. R. Gharpure obtained 553 votes; Mr. Harshbhai V. Divatia obtained 428 votes.

Dr. Patel, Dr. Gune and Mr. Gharpure are the successful candidates.

A LECTURE AT MANDVI.

Swami Satyadeva who is now in Bombay will deliver a public lecture on the "Philosophy of Non-Violence" at 8 p.m. to-day (S.T.) in Kutchhi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajan Wadi under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, Bombay. Among the lecturers will be Swami Shree Sarvadanandji and Swami Omkar Satchitanand.

Mr. Paul Richard is expected to attend the meeting.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.

His Holiness Jagadguru Sankaracharya Shri Bharathi Krishna Tirthji of Sharada Pith, who had come to Bombay on private business left this by the Kathiawar Express last night to Dakore. A large number of his followers and disciples, prominent among whom were Messrs. Chaganlal Nanavaty, Srinivasa Iyengar, Ramaswamy Iyengar and Ratilal Shah, had gathered at the Grant Road Station and gave him a hearty send-off.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A MINISTER'S CHAUFFEUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Punter charged Gungaram Raina, a chauffeur in the employ of Hon. C. V. Mehta, with rash and negligent driving on the 28th of November at 10-30 a.m.

The evidence showed that the accused was driving at the rate of 30 miles per hour along Queen's Road towards Fort.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He said he was driving his master's children to the school. He was in a hurry as he had to return to Malabar Hill to take his master to Government House.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 20.

A RASH DRIVER.

Before the same Magistrate Inspector Godwin charged Naimulla Mukbul, a chauffeur with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Chhotalal Desai, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that Mr. H. E. Ormed, Managing Director, Fords Automobiles, was driving his motor car at 8-40 a.m. on the 9th ultimo near Great Western Hotel when the accused drove up a motor lorry very fast. Mr. Ormed blew his horn and drove right across the accused's lorry and stopping him asked to observe the speed limit.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30.

FAINT HEARTED RESISTERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

Eight accused who were arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act have been released as they tendered an apology saying that they regretted having joined in an illegal association and in taking part in an unseemly and foolish agitation.

With effect from Monday th 9th instant rates for nine and twelve months Treasury Bill will be Rs. 96 annas, five and Rs. 95 annas two per cent. respectively, the rate for six months bills remaining unchanged.

The date of the garden party arranged for the members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly by their Presidents has now been changed to the 25th instant.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of one Bhagirthibai, a Hindu woman, aged 26, wife of one Maruti Tatia, an eating house-keeper at Oomercarry, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Thursday suffering from burns. She died last evening.

The deceased's husband said that at about 2 p.m. he returned home when he found her 'saree' in flames. No one else was in the room at the time. She was crying and [illegible] him. Witness put out the flames with water.

Police Inspector Sawant said the deceased told that when she was lighting a 'sigri' her 'saree' caught fire. She blamed no one.

Rashinath Mahadeo Todanker, a clerk said deceased was his cousin. About year ago he went to see her when she told him that her husband and the mother of her husband's first wife were ill-treating her and asked witness to write to her brother. Witness did not write, but her brother came to Bombay a month ago and asked her husband to let her go with him to his village. The husband refused and said that he would take her himself to her village later on. For this reason, witness suspected foul play.

Deceased's brother, Shunker Krishna, said the deceased told him about a month ago that her husband and step-mother had been ill-treating her and she was afraid they would take her life. Witness wanted to take her with him but he refused to let her go and said that after eight days he would himself bring her after settling everything. Witness suspected foul play on the part of the mother of her husband's first wife and the husband of the deceased. She complained very much about their treatment.

Dr. J. H. Donneland, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said death was due to burns. Deceased while under treatment stated to witness that her 'saree' caught fire while she was seated near a 'chula,' cooking, and that there was nobody else in the room at the time.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

MURDER OF A JEWISH WOMAN.

At the Coroner's Court on Saturday, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry regarding the death of a widow named Estherbai, aged about 35, who died of injuries alleged to have been inflicted on her by one Ephraim Samuel, under the circumstances already reported.

Inspector Barnes of the Bombay Police said the suspect came to the Agripada Police Station and made a statement. He, then, took witness to Sankli Street and there pointed out to witness the knife produced. The blade was buried in the ground, the handle being visible. Witness called a panch one of whom picked up the knife and handed it to witness.

Bapu Dhondu, P. C. No. 510 "D" said the Pathan, witness and a Parsi came to him when he was on duty at the Corner of Sankli Street and told him that a woman had been stabbed. Witness sent his companion to the Chowky who brought two other policemen. They went with the Pathan and the Parsi towards the Chawl and on the way, they met the brother of the suspect. On arriving at the Chawl they asked the Pathan where the suspect was and they were shown a room in which they did not find the suspect. They, then, saw the deceased who was injured. She was taken in a Victoria by witness and another Policeman to the J. J. Hospital.

To the Coroner: My companion was with me when the Pathan and the Parsi came to me. They went with him to the Chowky.

Sardar Khan Narmahomed Khan said he heard a woman saying "O God, save me, save me." When witness opened the door he saw the suspect standing in the passage. He saw a woman running and the suspect said, "Let me go, this woman has been worrying life out of me. Let me alone otherwise you will be sorry." Deceased came into my room and fell down. She, then, told witness that she had been stabbed by the suspect.

After the evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries inflicted on her with a knife by Ephraim Samuel.

A FATAL FALL.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of a Parsi woman Aimai (37) residing with her husband Manekji, Cowasji Katrak on the third floor of a house at Falkland Road.

It appeared that the deceased was preparing to go with her husband to Ahmedabad on Friday last to see her father. Suddenly she was found missing. Her slippers were near the windows. She was picked up in an unconscious state. According to her husband, she had no reason to commit suicide.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to a fall from the third storey of a house but there was no evidence of an eye-witness though circumstances pointed to suicide.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A SHIGRAM.

Another inquest was held on Hari Vithu (25) who was knocked down by a Shigram on Wednesday evening at Girgaum Back Road. The shigram was driven by Sukhanan Hardeen which was immediately stopped. The jury returned verdict of accidental

PRINCE AT MANDALAY.

SHAN CHIEFS AT HOME.

(Associated Press.)

MANDALAY, Jan. 7.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales last night visited the Shan camp which had been established in Mandalay for his visit, where the Shan chiefs were at home. After the presentation of the chiefs the Prince was conducted to the Royal pavilion in the middle of the arena, and the entertainment then followed. There paraded before the Prince hundreds of the representatives, men and women from the numerous tribes inhabiting the Shan country, showing their varied apparel and methods of dressing hair, dances, weapons, musical instruments, and ways of personal adornment, the whole forming a wonderful panorama of the lives of those people. After passing before the prince the representatives of the various tribes moved off to the various parts of the arena and continued dancing and merry-making until a late hour. The entertainment was watched by thousands of persons.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE.

A Delhi message of January 7, says:—Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Dr. A. Jowett, Geologist to Messrs Bird and Co., of Calcutta, and Mr. G. H. Tipper, Superintendent Geological Survey, have been appointed members of the Selection Committee for 1922 for the appointment of candidates to the Geological Survey of India. The Secretary of Industries Department and the Director to the Geological Survey, will be ex-officio member of the Selection Committee.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

AN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Harold Co. writies in the Sunday Times: I have just returned from a very brief visit to the United States. The purpose of my visit was to preach that it is impossible permanently to prevent war as long as the populations of the world continue to increase at their present rate. Expanding races must seek new outlets for their industries or new fields of emigration for their peoples. They thus come into conflict with other races, and the rivalry that ensues finally leads to war.

Neither Versailles Treaties nor Washington Conferences can alter this eternal sequence of cause and effect. At this moment the Washington Conference, though nominally concerned with the problem of immediate disarmament, is in reality dominated by the rivalry between the United States and Japan in the Pacific. That rivalry has its ultimate origin in the fact that both the American population and the Japanese population are increasing with immense rapidity, and each is seeking fresh outlets for its activity in Chinese and Eastern-Asiatic markets. In both countries it is especially the urban population that is expanding, and the urban industries require new foreign markets.

OVER-POPULATION AND WAR.

As regards America, it is sufficient to give one significant figure. In the brief space of thirty years, i.e., between 1890 and 1920, the population of New York City has increased from 2,507,000 to 5,620,00. Other American cities, like Chicago, are expanding with even greater relative rapidity. There are no equality preorse figures available for Japan, but the urban population there also is beyond question expanding rapidly. If these two populations continue thus to expand their economic rivalry must lead to war.

The same consideration applies to other parts of the world. It is well to remember that several years before the Great War many of the most prominent German writers deliberately advocated a war of aggression on the ground that the expanding German population must have more room to live under the German flag. The slaughter of the Great War only slightly and temporarily checked the growth of populations. Already a new expansion is in progress, and future wars can only be prevented by limiting that expansion. If however, populations are to limit their rate of increase the practice of brith control, now practically confined to the upper and middle classes, must be extended to the masses of the population in every country. This extension is opposed on theological grounds by many ecclesiastics, and one of the meetings which I was invited to address in New York was held for the express purpose of discussing whether birth control was morally justified.

POLICE ILLEGALITY.

That question has been repeatedly discussed in England in open meetings, as, for example, at the Church Congress recently addressed by Lord Dawson. One can hardly imagine, in view of the terrible evil of ever-impending war, a question more important for public discussion. The proposed meeting in New York was to have been held in a large hall. The hall was filled some time before the hour of opening, and a crowd was waiting in the street trying to get in. There were no disorderly elements of any kind. On the contrary, the crowd was evidently drawn from the richer rather than from the poorer classes of American society.

Suddenly two policemen appeared and announced that the meeting could not be held. After a short delay it transpired that the secretary to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York was present in the hall, and had requested the police to stop the meeting. In order to test the legality of this extraordinary proceeding, Mrs. Margaret Sanger stepped to the front of the platform and commenced to address the audience so as to force the police to arrest her. She was formally arrested, and a charge brought against her the next morning. But the police failed to put in any evidence to justify the charge, and the case was at once dismissed by the magistrate.

With scarcely an exception, the New York papers expressed their indignation at the incident which had occurred. Many papers quoted the constitution of the New York State, which guarantees the right of free speech to every citizen. The police evidently took alarm, for a few days later another meeting was held on the same issue in a large hall, and the police, instead of stopping it, guaranteed and gave protection against possible disturbance.

The incident is important as showing how easily a democracy may lose the essentials of liberty. Many people assume that democracy and liberty necessarily go hand in hand. They do not. At any moment in a democratically governed country some sectional interest may obtain control of the machinery of government and use that machinery for its own purposes, regardless of the primary rights of the rest of the community.

FREEDOM AND PROGRESS.

To an Englishman it is satisfactory to note that such an incident could not have occurred in England. The vast majority of Englishmen have instinctively grasped the fact that the right of free speech ought to be absolute, except where speech is used as a definite incentive to crime. Responsibility, in fact, rests upon the speaker himself, and if his words have the effect of provoking crime he must be liable to punishment. Apart from this, men must be free to say and to write what they think. Otherwise there is an end to human progress.

It is clear, however, from the above-described New York incident that this essential liberty of mankind cannot be secured even in a democratically-governed country unless the community itself determines to hold to it. If, as unfortunately happens too much in America, the general body of the population allows the control of the Government to pass into the hands of some astutely-organised group of politicians, not only liberty of speech, but every other liberty may be destroyed. Nations which wish to preserve the liberties they have won must never allow themselves to forget that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDJI'S LECTURE.

Swami Shradhanandji delivered a lecture on "The President Situation" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee on Saturday night, Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDJI.

The Swamiji said the present was the time for action and not for talk. We were all sleeping these many years, but the war in Europe had awakened them. What were the causes of that great war? They were selfishness and materialissm. Simplicity and barbarity and complexity and civilisation were thought by them to be synonymous. Everybody wanted more and more things and wealth. The nations became jealous of each others' prosperity. After the war it was expected that as it had been fought ostensibly for the purpose of justice, liberty and other abstract virtues, these virtues would be put into practice. But that had not been done. An American had said that John Bull was a queer sort of a person. On the very morrow of the Victory they had began to say that the war was won by them alone, so much for British gratitude! India expected more liberty and she was given the Rowlatt Act. The Premier who had given promisses in regard to Turkey had flagrantly broken them. They must get Swaraj so that the wrongs of Punjab and Khilafat should not again be possible. Although they had been made powerless, Indians had soul force still. India did not want a black or brown bureaucracy in the place of white bureaucracy which was ruing over them now. Once Indians realised their soul-force, Swaraj was theirs. Swaraj could not be given to them by anybody. Lord Chelmsford wanted to ridicule the N. C. O. movement, but the Government had now found that it was not possible to kill it in that way, and intensive repression had, therefore, begun.

While he regretted the disturbances in Bombay he did not think that Mahatma Gandhi was right in calling off civil disobedience and other movements. He did not agree with the Mahatma that the N. C. O. people were responsible for the trouble that had taken place in Bombay. He had asked the Mahatma whether he had any proofs to prove that the N. C. O. people were responsible and the latter's reply was that he had seen one person who was wearing the Kladdar cap and coat in the crowd. But there it must be remembered that there were thousands of C. I. D. people who were wearing Khaddar clothes. The speaker then told an incident which had taken place at Delhi in which he was personally concerned. Mahatma Gandhi was not right, the speaker thought, in the attitude he had adopted in regard to the Bombay disturbances.

At the Ahmedabad Congress they had decided that the right of association and meeting should be upheld at any cost and they were going to do it. They would follow non-violent, non-co-operation with God as their witness. They would enlist as volunteers and wear nothing but Khaddar to show that they had given up all luxuries for the sake of their country. They had to give up all their vices, along with their luxuries, so that they might be better soldiers for the sake of India. First of all they had to purify their bodies by wearing Khadi and then their minds. Without sacrifice nothing was possible in this world. Women must take their share of the national work, for without their cooperation victory was not possible of attainment. He asked them to enlist themselves as volunteers so that they could fill the jails; they should do that in a non-violent spirit. United they would march to their goal of Swaraj.

THE TIME TO ACT

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said never in the history of India had she shown the spirit with which she was now impregnated. A new force had been realised by them, which was more powerful than anything on the earth, and that was soul-force. To whatever community they might belong, they should enlist in large numbers in this army of liberation. They were going to set India free by mere non-violence and soul-force. The time had come for them to act, and to show their mettle, to the whole world. What was the whole country doing and what was Bombay doing? Were they not ashamed of their inactivity in these days of struggle? He asked them to join the army in large numbers to set India free.

Mr. Khadilker said their duty was clear and that was to join as volunteers. The bureaucracy had made it impossible for them to follow the mandate of their National Congress. But once they were determined to follow it, Swaraj would be theirs.

Mr. Oza said he had been asked to enlist volunteers, but when they gave their names, they must do so fully realising the significance of the oath which they were going to take.

"PRESENT SITUATION".

DAY FOR DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

It is understood Government will allot 11th instant for discussion on the present situation on a resolution in the Legislatve Assembly by Mr. Iswar Saran urging abandonment of the repressive policy.

At the Allahabad High Court Justice Hafique and Justice Stuart have ordered the prosecution of two Benares lawyers, Pandit Lakshmi Kant and Pandit Umakant for having instigated the giving of false evidence in the probate case in which the will was found to be forged.

JOIN THE SWARAJ ARMY.

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDJI'S APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

Swami Shradhanandji delivered a lecture on the duties of students before the students of the National College at Tardeo, Principal S. K. Puntambeker presiding. The Swamiji said since some twenty years ago he had found the education imparted in Government Schools to be very defective hence the Gurukula had been started for giving young boys the right kind of education. The studcuts should take particular care of their bodies, for without physical strength it was not possible for them to achieve much in this world. It was essential that they should preserve their *Bramhacharya* strictly. For students and youngmen celibacy was of the greatest importance. It was no use having their lessons parrot-wise. They must be learned and wise and brave for the sake of their country. Patriotism must be taught to the young and they must also be taught to put it into practice in the service of their country. Youngmen should always be in the forefront of the battle for Swaraj. What was their duty now towards their Motherland in her days of trouble? What were they going to do now for India? The mandate of the Congress was plain and their duty was obvious. Were they ready to serve their country? If they were, then they must join the Swaraj army to go to jail. They must enlist as volunteers and be ready to make any sacrifice that might be asked of them. Only if they did that would they get Swaraj, for which they were striving.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

The Royal Opera House announces that The Grand Italian Opera Company will open with the operas Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacce on the 12th instant. After so many unavoidable alterations in the date of the companys first performance in Bombay we are glad to note, providing all goes well (it is always safe to insert the phrase) we shall have the pleasure of commencing our short opera season on Thursday evening next. In the meantime several very good pictures are being shown at the Opera House in it's non reconciled capacity as a cinema.

* * * *

The "Witching Hour," a super screen production, as it is lavishly styled is no less a film of considerable interest dealing with the science of mental telepathy. Showing how the art of transmitting one's thought to another in bringing to book the real culprits in a criminal story where the ordinary detection work fails, C. Aubery Smith the popular actor plays principal lead cleverly and is supported by a very capable cast.

* * * *

The Bandman Opera Companys production of "Sybil" is certainly one of their best shows. During the past week the audiences have been large and appreciative. Friday last was particularly a late night, the performance finishing somewhere about 1-0 a.m. 'A late night can be met with a certain amount of fortitude if it occurs once in a way, but over the holidays we have had so many late nights. That we are beginning to realize it is time we went on the early night list, for a period of recuperation. At all events India is India and to stay up late appears to be one of the rules of the climate so it really matters little whether it is at home or the theatre.

* * * *

Another performance of "Sybil" is billed for this evening. and to-morrow we are to have the opportunity of enjoying again that bright and breezy revue "Buzz Buzz." On Wednesday "The Maid of the Mountains" and Thursday "Afgar."

* * * *

At the Excelsior Cinema an excellent film is billed starring that popular film favourite Dorothy Dalton. The title is "Flare up Sal."

* * * *

The Imperial Cinema are showing one of Pathes brilliant productions entitled "Uncharted channels.' featuring H. B. Warner. The press announcement tells us "How the son of a millionaire left without a bank account, beat a gang of social scallawags at their own game. A whimsical drama of love, laughter, and society lepers." An excellent film we should say but to be left without a bank account is no less than a catastrophe.

* * * *

"The Law of the Yukon" featuring Nancy Deever and Edward Earle appears to be a big attraction at The West-end Cinema.

* * * *

At the Empire "The Devil" is billed. There seems to be a great demand for this particular gentleman nowadays. Personally we are inclined to suggest the film title appears to be much in keeping with a warm climate. We'll leave it at that.

* * * *

This is the last week of that exciting serial "The Tiger Band" and needless to say the last six parts are full of surprises. So if you are anxious to see the solution of the mystery of the "Masked Man" and the "Phantom Woman Rider," and if you have followered the story of "The Tiger Band" up to the present, doubtless you will be, bear in mind your visit to the Globe Cinema this week.

* * * *

At the Alexandra Cinema we notice there is a film described as "The Girl in Number 29" By all accounts this is an excellent film but might we suggest, at a first glance doesn't the title appear to be,...well how shall we put it * * * ? No it's beyond us in print.

* * * *

The Precious Cinema are presenting this week a further six parts of that attractive film serial "Do or Die" Eddie Polo that popular film star is proving to be a great draw, and likewise might be said of Jack Hoxie, and Marin Sais starring in another very fine serial at The Majestic Cinema.

* * * *

As was remarked in the Sunday edition nowadays there appears to be an epidemic of film serials in Bombay. How long this novelty will last it is impossible to say, but certainly from a business point of view it should help considerably in ensuring the attendance of patrons regularly week by week. Providing the serials presented from time to time are of the highest standard, and are really good there should be no question as regards their continuous popularity.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

FIRST ROUND'S RESULTS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

The first round for the Association Cup was played to-day. The results are as follows:—

Brighton one Sheffield nil. Southampton three, Shields one.
Manchester United one Cardiff four.
Bristol nil, Notts Forest nil.
Portsmouth one, Luton one.
Hull five, Middlesboro nil.
Leicester two, Clapton nil.
Blackburn one Southport one.
Gillingham one, Oldham three.
Preston three, Wolverhampton nil.
Newcastle six, Newport nil.
Manchester City three Carlington one.
Sunderland one, Liverpool one.
Blackpool one, Watford two.
Bradford one, Wednesday nil.
Everton nil, Crystal Palace six.
Workshop one, Southend two.
Walsall three Bradford City three.
Brentford nil, Tottenham two.
Plymouth one, Fulham one.
Chelsea two, West Bromwich four.
Northampton three, Reading nil.
Villa six, Derby one.
Swansea nil, West Ham nil.
Swindon two, Leeds one.
Burnley two, Huddersfield two.
Grimsby one, Notts County one.
Barnsley one, Norwich one.
Arsenal nil, Queens Park Rangers nil.
Poortvale two, Stoke four.
Bolton one, Bury nil.
Millwall four, Ashington two.

Following are League results:—

NORTHERN:—
Barrow, three; Accrington one.
Crewe nil, Lincoln two.
Wigan nil, Stalybridge two.
Wrekham three, Durham one.

SCOTTISH:—
Airdrieonians four, Aberdeen nil.
Ayr nil, Rangers one.
Celtic two, Third Lanark nil.
Dumbarton five, Kilmarnock three.
Hamilton five, Albion three.
Hibernians two, Motherwell nil.
Morton two, Falkirk nil.
Partick four, Dundee one.
Queen's Park two, Clydebank two.
Raith three, Hearts one.
Saint Mirren six, Clyde three.

FIJI DEPUTION.

TERMS OF REFERENCE EXTENDED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

The terms of reference to the Indian Deputation to Fiji have been extended so as to enable them to ascertain whether Fiji is suitable for settlement by Indian Officers and soldiers. Whether the requisite land is available, and if so on what terms land grants can be arranged.

PROF. VAN TYNE'S VISIT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Professor C.H. Van Tyne, Head of History Department of the University of Michigan, arrived this morning in Calcutta and will stay at Government House till the 14th instant. It is understood that Professor Van Tyne is on a visit to India on an important non-official commission of enquiry to study the political condition of India with special reference to development of the new constitution and he proposes on his return to write a monograph on the subject. His presence out here, it is anticipated, will give India an opportunity of letting America have a correct knowledge of her affairs. It is, also understood that he will meet officials and non-officials representing all shades of opinion and talk with them on subjects in which each is most interested.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS. COMMITTEE.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will meet at Satyagrahashram(Sabarmati on the 19th instant at 1 p.m.

CONGRESS CREED AND VIOLENCE.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S EXPLANATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani in course of an interview to "Hamdam" says that he did not advocate violence in his speeches and in the presidential speech of the Moslem League at Ahmedabad. He only wanted to impress that for the present that they should follow the Congress creed strictly but if in future conditions changed, for instance, martial law was declared and the life and property were in danger it would be difficult for the people to observe non-violence strictly. Violence was only a last resort when all non-violent efforts failed and under such extremity, responsibility would lie with Government and not with the people.

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S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday January 9, 1922

A SINGULAR MISFORTUNE.

Reuter has told us that the "Daily Chronicle" of London holds it to be "a singular misfortune for India that a leader like Mahatma Gandhi should have appeared at the present time. Having digested this sage observation we turn to the article "Independence" which we reproduce to-day from "Young India" and after a perusal thereof we conclude that the "Daily Chronicle" is in the position of one who does not recognise his truest friends. For it is an open secret that only the Mahatma's influence and prestige—only the implicit trust reposed in him by Indians, Hindus and Muslims alike—secured the defeat at Ahmedabad of Moulana Hasrat's motion that independence outside the Empire be the openly declared goal of Nationalist agitation. There is a tendency in England—a tendency sedulously fostered by misleading reports from India and by the contents of the reactionary papers—sadly to misconceive the situation in India. Fleet Street still clings pathetically to the delusion that the Swaraj claim has been brought forward by an Extremist section only of the people. Wherefore we see the suggestion that Mahatma Gandhi's leadership is a singular misfortune for this country.

It is, perhaps, too much to hope for that England thus early will open her eyes to the truth—namely, that had Mahatma Gandhi not been leading the country to-day there is every reason to believe that the Punjab "disturbances" would have been repeated all over India and the country transformed into a greater Ireland under repression or a vast Egypt. For, without the confidence in other methods with which the Mahatma's leadership has filled India, the people would have resorted to violence, sooner or later,—however, hopeless such resort might have seemed. Is the fact that the country is to remain non-violent deemed by the "Daily Chronicle" a singular misfortune? We know, of course, that the "Morning Post" for instance might so consider it—as would perhaps General Dyer. For, the more honest Junkers on the side of oppression welcome an opportunity to, "stamp out sedition and crush rebellion." But is the fact that India will win Swaraj from the British without striking a single blow in anger a singular misfortune from the general British point of view? For, however, she won it, that India would ultimately win freedom was a foregone conclusion from the day the Congress refused to accept the Reforms as satisfying or satisfactory. And a sadly disillusioned East has no further faith in the value of "representations" to a British Parliament. These only provoke insult from the Churchills each of whom promptly assumes the mantle of stern parent and peremptorily orders this country to be patient, as the British people and Parliament have other more absorbing interests to attend to at the moment and cannot be troubled.

If the leadership of the Mahatma is to be regarded as a singular misfortune, it can only be the forces of evil, of repression, of dishonesty and untruth that so regard it. The Mahatma's leadership is a singular misfortune, not to India nor to freedom-loving England but to the England of the land hungering Imperialists—to what the Mahatma calls "the Empire based upon the exploitation of the weaker races of the earth and finally upon force." For with "Swaraj" through non-violent non-co-operation comes India's power to end that conception of Empire and kill that land hunger—substituting therefor "a new commonwealth of nations—friends and partners" which while it may still be called the British Empire will not be the Empire that a Lord Curzon would envisage.

IRELAND'S CHOICE.

The tidings that the Dail Eireann has resolved to accept the Irish Treaty will be welcomed in India. For, it is the ratification of the Irish Treaty by an Ireland entirely free to ratify or to reject it. There was no question before the Dail of receiving freedom from the English Parliament as a gift or otherwise. The Irish republican army had already won that freedom by the sword and the Irish people have now entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Empire which while it allows the Empire to consider Ireland a component part of it, does not fetter the Irish people in the slightest degree. We presume Lord Reading will not maintain that ultimately the Irish people had to owe their freedom to the British people and Parliament. He will protest that they won it by the sword—a process to which an unarmed India cannot resort. But surely the moral of the Irish agreement is that, substituting non-co-operation for the Irish Republican Army, India will win freedom for herself and then—and only then—will the British people and Parliament be invited by an already free India to enter into a treaty of partnership. Our freedom is as assured as was Ireland's when she embarked on "rebellion." Only we are bringing moral pressure to bear on the British instead of physical force. We are as confident in the efficacy of our methods—in the invincibility of our army—as ever was Michael Collins in regard to the Irish. And the only treaty that India will consent to sign with the Empire is one which ensures that the British Empire becomes and remains really friendly to the Islamic world. Should the British people and Parliament reject this treaty the loss will be theirs and the Empire's—no less a loss to the Empire than the territory, friendship and alliance of India. But we do not anticipate that the British Empire will reject any treaty whose terms are dictated by a free India nor does Mahatma Gandhi—as the article we publish elsewhere clearly shows. It becomes increasingly clear that if the British Empire is to be saved—if it is to exist—its salvation will be effected by none other than despised and oppressed India. Ireland having won her freedom by the sword and in angry striving cannot perform this office of saving the Empire. India, however, will be in different case, for India's freedom will have been won by a display of such moral force as will entitle her to insist that the Empire for its own preservation mend its ways. India's destiny in the Empire—if the Empire is to exist—is higher than Ireland's. It is no less than that of a leader—the leader of the British Empire and the world towards the new order.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

So the Lion of the Punjab has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, of which the first twelve will be rigorous and the obliging Magistrate has arranged that the "hard labour" should begin at once. This is not the first time that the great leader has accepted suffering for the sake of his country. His whole life has been one dedicated to the emancipation of his country and his countrymen in whose hearts his name has been enshrined for all time. "In all my actions," he wrote to Mahatma Gandhi on the eve of his arrest, "only one motive has been uppermost in my thoughts, namely, that of loyalty to my country and my people." And, to quote Mahatma Gandhi, "he has laboured as very few have for non-violence side by side with the freest expression and organisation of public opinion." That such a man as he should, by palpable misapplication of a repressive law, be clapped into jail like a common felon, and for the crime of standing up for a fundamental right of the people, what time an ex-Lord Chief Justice of England rules as Viceroy, brings into relief the regime of "Law and Order," not to talk of Justice, under which we are living to-day! The sacrifice of such as he is perhaps necessary to bring home to every one of us that if there is nothing in life more worth having than the right of free speech, and free association, there is none more worth suffering, nay worth dying, for. Without this right a people cease to exist as civilised human beings; they become mere dumb driven cattle. No cost, therefore, is too great for the defence of these rights: And in Lala Lajpat Rai's incarceration India has paid the cost of her emancipation.

Notes of the Day

Return to Sanity.

The Allied "statesmen" are at last realising that the political and economic blockade to which they have subjected Russia, Germany and other ex-"enemy" countries, is a double-edged weapon, further use of which is bound to prove disastrous no less to the Allies than to the "enemies." They have, therefore, resolved to convene a conference, at which all the European Powers, including Russia and Germany, hitherto treated as the "Pariahs" of the Continent, will be asked to be represented and which will discuss the best means of the resumption of international trade throughout Europe and the developement of the resources of all the countries of the Continent. The gross folly of the Allies expecting to wax strong, politically and economically, as a direct result of the systematic impoverishment of Germany and other ex-enemy countries is now seen by all, including France. The latter's hopes of extracting huge indemnity amounts from her prostrate foe are practically dashed to the ground and she now realises the need of feeding the cow before the latter can be milked. But, if only all this sense had dawned on the minds of the allied "statesmen" two years earlier, what sufferings and losses would not have been spared to Europe—and the world too! For the criminal folly and selfishness of a few of these individuals dressed in brief authority, whole nations have had to pay dearly in thousands of lives, millions of money and in untold sufferings among the millions of unemployed and the starving. They have very nearly wrecked European civilisation! Yet, they pass for "statesmen" and there is no tribunal which can arraign them for their crimes against humanity and civilisation! If only at the termination of war these "statesmen" had set about really reconstructing Europe instead of dissecting the Continent for purposes of a grand feast in honour of the "victory," they would not have had to face either the appalling Russian famine or the German bankruptcy or the unemployment of hundreds of thousands in their own countries.

Swarajya.

The Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor can the leopard his spots. The Indian sun, however, acts as such a powerful solvent on English complexions that within a week of his landing in Bombay an English radical changes past comprehension. Col. Wedgwood, the militant champion of self-determination, asks India to wait, and Mr. Ben Spoor bids fair to beat the Aga Khan in elusiveness. In this connexion it is gratifying to recall that Mrs. Wedgwood has profited more by her Indian tour than her husband. In the article she contributes to the "Country Heart," she pays befitting tribute to Mahatmaji and proceeds thus: "In every town and village he visits, or only passes through, the people flock to hear him and he preaches these two things; (i) Freedom for the nation and (ii) the winning of it by individual self-sacrifice. This is Swaraj." Mrs. Wedgwood, however, has misconceived the political aspect of the non-co-operation movement. She seems to fancy that it aims at establishing an 'Arcadia' as foreshadowed in Mahatmaji's 'Indian Home Rule.' Nevertheless it is interesting to recall that having seen conditions in a Bombay mill and also in an Indian village she comes to the right conclusion that "though the mills turn out more cloth, the village turns out incomparably superior human beings." Having realised this, one is puzzled to find that her mind is assailed with the doubt that Indians in power would perhaps prove an even greater burden on the people than are their British rulers. She concludes her brilliant article with the following counsel of perfection: "His (Mahatma Gandhi's) great and glorious vision of a free India—alien rule removed, wage-slavery destroyed, especially the latter—is unlikely to be realised until all nations shall learn that it profiteth a man nothing to gain even the whole world and lose his own or his brother's soul."

Affairs in Portugal.

A correspondent from Goa writes:—You are probably aware that Goa has now for nearly a century enjoyed the privilege of sending representatives to both houses of the Portuguese Legislature in Lisbon. And while you have been busy at Ahmedabad we have been getting ready for a general election which is to be held next Sunday—the second within six months. During the last ten years things in Portugal have been going from bad to worse. The unfortunate country has suffered during that time more than thirty ministries—an inevitable result when the line of demarcation between parties is not adherence to well-defined principles but the vanity and egoism of leaders. The present elections, however, are held under particularly happy auspices. The various Republican parties have at last realised that if they are to save the State from the realisation of the anticipation of the London "Times"—namely, the formation in Portugal by the Great Powers of a *condiminium* to give the country an efficient administration,—they must close their ranks, sink the petty differences of their leaders, and work wholeheartedly for the welfare of the Republic. Hence, in all constituencies the more important parties are putting forward Coalition candidates, and, if these parties have a majority, a Coalition Cabinet will be formed.

Elections in Goa.

In Goa, the candidates for election to the House of Senators are Mr. Constantino dos Santos, Independent, and Captain Robela Mota, Coalition. The former is a member of the English bar and practised for several years in the Nizam's Dominions and was lately for some months in Bombay as the Portuguese Consul-General; he is now one of the permanent secretaries of the Foreign Office in Lisbon. The latter has spent about twelve years in Portuguese India holding several important appointments and once acted as Governor-General with conspicuous success. Capt. Mota put up a close fight at the last election with Mr. Celestino Almeida, the then Minister of Colonies. A keen contest is anticipated between the two candidates for the House of Deputies, the Independent, Mr. Prazeres da Costa and the Coalitionist, Colonel Santos Ribeiro. The former is a native of Goa and has strong local support and has been returned as Deputy at the four latest elections. The latter is a distinguished soldier and is at present a professor at the Lisbon Military Academy; he has been three times Minister of War and in the Great War commanded a battalion of infantry in France. The result is awaited with much interest.

Maritime Trade of Sind.

The annual report on the Sea-borne Trade of Sind makes instructive reading. The province seems to have made a rapid jump to prosperity. The total value of the trade rose from 62.20 crores to 80.52 crores or 29 per cent. as compared with that in 1919-20. The increase was more than accounted for by the sea-borne foreign trade alone, for the coasting trade showed signs of the present depression even in 1920-21, and so had actually fallen off. But, of course, mere values in currency terms give no real indication of the actual volume of trade. The Commissioner observes: "Taking some of the more important articles, imports of cotton goods declined in quantity by 26 per cent., sugar by 67 per cent. and metals by 14 per cent. as compared with the average of the three pre-war years 1911-12 to 1913-14 whereas their values advanced 153 per cent., 11 per cent and 211 per cent. respectively." And the same is true of exports; so that the prosperity is only—seeming!

Baroda Library Movement.

No State in India has recognised so well the importance of libraries in the scheme of education as Baroda. In 1910 an American expert, Mr. Borden, was invited to organise a network of libraries throughout this Kingdom. "The first principle which His Highness insisted upon when planning his library campaign was that all the libraries coming under the scheme should be entirely free to all persons"—a conception of ministrant functions of the State which would have gladdened Ruskin. The Central Library at Baroda is a model institution from many points of view. The "open access" system has been introduced, which though almost universal in America is gradually becoming popular in England. The important innovation, however, is with regard to classification of books. For any new idea you must turn to the "New World," and so the Baroda libraries follow Dr. Dewey's decimal classification. According to this system all works on the same subject bear the same integral number, decimals being used to show subdivisions. Thus if 5 stands for natural history, 5.8 for zoology and 5.86 for reptiles, you have to go through all books marked 5.86 and you read all that the library contains on reptiles. In Bombay the Dewey system is followed in the St. Xavier's College Library. The central library has a ladies' branch, a Sanskrit section which contains many valuable manuscripts, and a children's section. The dear little ones are not supposed, like Macaulay, to ponder over bulky volumes. So they are provided with "a large and airy hall, well furnished and decorated with pretty pictures, and amusements and ocket weaving and Montessori models." A special collection of books is also provided. Library work in the moffussil is progressing satisfactorily. Upto now no less than 720 free libraries and reading rooms have come into existence. For the benefit of the illiterate the library has got a visual instruction section and it carries on its work by means of popular lectures, illustrated cinematographs and magic lanterns. A class for the training of librarians has also been opened at Baroda.

AN OPEN LETTER,

TO LORD READING.

Sir,—Nine months ago, when you landed on these shores, high hopes were entertained in this country, that with your skill and statesmanship you would deal with the situation with certain success. The great Gandhiji decided that no obstacle should be placed in your way. And even the Nationalist papers advised the people to be patient.

You went to Lahore in the scorching sun. You visited Amritsar also. You have granted interviews to various leaders. And you desired India to let you have the requisite time for studying the conditions and deciding upon the right actions. And while you were considering the position, and India was awaiting your decision, your lieutenants, the Provincial Governors, silently started a campaign of repression! It opened in Bihar, echoed in the United Provinces and extended to the Punjab!

Your Achievements.

You, Sir, allowed this policy to go on. You did release a fair number of the Punjab political prisoners. But is not a far larger number rotting still in gaols? You removed Mr. Thompson from the Punjab Secretariat. But is he not installed at Simla still? You enunciated and dilated on the principles of Justice. But is not the Penal Code misused in many political cases? India was anticipating justice in respect of the Punjab. But are not Dyer and O'Dwyer drawing pensions from India, and are they not still quite free? The Congress has been clamouring for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions for the last thirty years. Your Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution at its last Session. Have you not vetoed it, please?

Ascendency of Bureaucracy.

Viewed from all standpoints, it is manifest, that the bureaucracy has been in ascendancy for some time past. You may not be fully aware, Sir, how the Indian Civil Servants of Southern India formed themselves into a society in 1917, how they hatched a secret opposition against the Reform Scheme, how this anti-Reform Circular found ready support from the I. C. S. all over the country, how an ultimatum was sent to Mr. Montagu to the effect, that the signatories would resign, in case the Reforms were granted, how the Government of India whittled down the Original scheme in their despatch of 1918-19, how the Reform Bill was accordingly modified, and how the I. C. S. Protestants were appeased by 33 per cent. increase in their pay, increase in their allowances, pensions, etc! But whilst acknowledging the courtesy and civility of the officials, who can say with certainty, that there has been a real change of heart?

Repression In Full Swing.

If the I. C. S. officers are in absolute sympathy with the Reforms; if they are actuated with the earnest desire to see India free, united and attached to the British Commonwealth, how can they seriously recommend, press for and execute a policy of repression all round? You, Sir, had six interviews with the great Gandhiji in July last. It is said, that you assured him, that so long as non-co-operators did not preach or practise violence, Government could not meddle. Yet, the Ali Brothers were prosecuted, and punished. And to-day your Provincial Governors have arrested and imprisoned leaders like Desh Bandhu Das, Lala Lajpat Rai, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sirdar Mahtab Singh, Brother Stokes, Babu Bhagwandas, and thousands or workers and volunteers, who have neither preached nor practised violence; but, who, on the other hand, have stood for absolute non-violence at all times. The ascendancy of the bureaucracy is manifest in all these acts.

Even Liberals Protesting.

And, Sir, how is this policy of wholesale repression viewed by your esteemed friends and admirers of the third and fourth estates?

(1) Has not the prudent Punditji disapproved of it?

(2) Has not Sir Surendranath Bannerjee dissociated from it?

(3) Have not the Moderates of Bengal, Madras and United Provinces severally and the Liberal Federation jointly protested against this policy?

(4) Have not the Moderate organs like the "Bengalee," the "Leader" and the "Servant of India," and independent papers like the "Tribune" and the "Indian Social Reformer" strongly protested against this policy?

(5) Have not the Indian Christian Conference and the Jain Conference—absolutely non-political bodies—disapproved of the wholesale arrests of leaders?

(6) And are not the Anglo-Indian papers jubilating and fully supporting your present policy?

(7) Then what should we understand! Is India to be governed according to India's wishes or Anglo-India's fancies?

India's Beneficent Viceroy.

May I say, Sir, that the Idols of Anglo-India during the last fifty years have been Lord Lytton, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon and Lord Chelmsford? To India and Indians the models have been different. May I state a few, please?

(1) Clemency Canning:—He was the Governor-General, who appeared in India after the most troublous and terrible times of 1857-58, and was rightly regarded as Clemency Canning.

(2) Ripon the Righteous:—He was the Viceroy, who placated Indian feeling fully during his tenure of office between 1880-84; and healed the various sores left open by Lord Lytton.

(3) Magnanimous Minto:—The reactionary policy of Lord Curzon was greatly resented by Indians all over the country; and it was Lord Minto, the magnanimous, who smoothed the ruffled relations with timely Reforms.

(4) Heroic Hardinge:—The good work began by Lord Minto was followed up by

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE DAIL'S DECISION.

TREATY RATIFIED.

BY 64 VOTES TO 57.

DE VALERA'S FUTURE.

The Dail Eireann has accepted the Anglo-Irish Treaty by sixty-four votes to fifty-seven.

THE HISTORIC MOMENT.

TENSION REACHES HIGHEST POINT.

DAIL RULES OUT DE VALERA'S RESIGNATION ANNOUNCEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LATER.

As the historic moment approached when the vital decision of the Dail was about to be taken, the probable result of voting became more and more doubtful. On neither side were the whips confident of success. One pro-ratificationist whip anticipated that the Treaty would be defeated by waverers, who were likely to be affected by Mr. De Valera's dramatic move in proffering his resignation; while another pessimist cally foreshadowed the likelihood of rejection by at least two votes. The tension reached the highest pitch inside the Council Chamber and affected everybody, including the big crowd waiting outside, when Mr. Griffith sat down after winding up the debate and the division bell was rung.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS BRITAIN.

One feature of the debate had been that, although supporters of the Treaty had fought tooth and nail for ratification, it was plain that they were not inspired by feelings of sympathy towards Britain to whom they continued to refer in bitter terms. For example, their attitude was given at the closing stages of the debate when, replying to one of the Speaker's queries, Mr. Collins sprang to his feet and plainly intimated that the Treaty, if accepted, would not be regarded as the final settlement between England and Ireland.

The position as regards Mr. De Valera's resignation is little obscure, but it is clear that it is not yet effective. His announcement of his resignation in the Dail is stated to have been ruled out of order.

MR. DE VALERA RESIGNS.

DAIL EIREANN'S SECRET SESSION.

UNOFFICIAL COMMITTEE ASSUMES IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 7 a.m., Jan. 7.

It is officially announced that Mr De Valera has resigned.

Dail Eireann held a secret session this morning to consider the possibility of finding a basis for agreement regarding the Treaty. The meeting was the outcome of the work of an unofficial committee of nine which conducted a series of deliberations yesterday. The committee, which represents both sides and does not include any leaders, is unexpectedly assumed considerable importance, and Dail Eireann has not hesitated to encourage them to pursue their mission in search for peace. According to Comandant o'Duffy, the points agreed upon include arrangements by which it will be psible "to retain the services of the President for the nation, and to avoid a split in the country." On the other hand one of the best informed correspondents in Dublin says that the scheme reached for working the Treaty was turned down by Mr. De Valera personally.

When the Dail re-assembled this afternoon, it was stated that, although the committee of the for and against ratification, which is tempting to find a settlement, agreed upon a number of vital points, it has not yet arrived at a definite arrangement. The Dail therefore adjourned, pending the committee's decision.

The principal New York papers sound the same note in kindly condemning the opponents of the ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

The "Tribune" in a forceful leading article seeks to bring home to the members of Dail Eireann the bad impression which the present angry debate is making upon the whole world, and declares that Mr. De Valera is not proving himself much of a friend to Ireland.

The "Herald" refers to the paradoxical situation in which the writers are for peace, while the idealists most of whom have never heard the whine of bullets—are for war to death.

The "Times" urges Dail Eireann to act quickly if it desires to rescue Ireland from loss of prestige all over the world.

ENTHUSIASM IN IRELAND.

MR. DE VALERA'S FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11 p.m., Jan. 8.

The news that Dail Eireann had ratified the treaty by the mystical majority of seven was received in London with deep universal satisfaction and in Ireland with enthusiasm and tremendous relief. Apart from the formalities, the vote completes the bargain which establishes Ireland as a free State of the British Commonwealth and under the terms of the agreement, it is now the duty of the leaders of the majority to form forthwith the provisional Government, of which, doubtless, Messrs. Griffith and Collins will be heads, to take over various departments from the British authorities. The evacuation of British forces is expected to begin forthwith. The issue of the debate was in doubt until the last day's proceedings which were a long-drawn-out battle, in which it often seemed that the fortunes of war were going against the peacemakers. There were a number of exciting passages, Mr. Collins particularly being subjected to violent personal attacks, Mr. Brugha, Minister of Defence, challenging his record in the field. Mr. Griffiths, in a powerful closing speech, said that the members knew that ninety-eight per cent. of the people wanted the treaty and those voting against it would be voting to keep the British Army in Ireland. Under the treaty Ireland would be a free nation at last.

During his remarks after the vote had been taken, Mr. De Valera, whose face was ashen and whose hands were trembling, had just referred to the "past four years of the great trial and glory," when he broke down completely and covered his eyes with his hands, and all the women deputies burst into tears. He apparently did not formally resign, though he said it would be his duty to do so. He has summoned a meeting of his supporters for to-day, at which he will presumably decide his future course. There may still be trouble ahead, though Mr. Brugha intimated that he would see that discipline was maintained in the army. The ratification may incidentally have important beating on the much discussed general election question, as the officers of the Crown may decide that the constitutional change involved in the establishment of the Irish Free State makes the election imperative.

MR. COLLINS' PROPOSAL.

COMMITTEE OF BOTH PARTIES TO TAKE OVER GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 8.

The Deputies and the public were labouring under tense excitement, when the Speaker of Dail Eireann announced the result of the division, first in Gaelic and then in English. The acceptance of the Treaty was by some means flashed to the crowds outside and great cheers arose, but there was little demonstration in the Chamber. Mr. De Valera rose immediately and said that it would be his duty to resign but he declared to the country and the world that until the Irish people in a regular manner dis-established its republican constitution it would continue. This was the supreme governing body of the nation and must remain so, no matter who was its executive, until the nation dis-established it.

Mr. Collins pleaded for the appointment of a united committee, representing both parties, to take over the machinery of Government. He said that the President still had the same position in his heart as always. Miss McSwiney made a speech vitriolically declaring that the decision was a gross betrayal. Mr. De Valera appeared to ignore Mr. Collins' appeal. There were remarkable scenes in Dublin after the decision became known. Mr. Griffith and his fellow plenipotentiaries were given a tremendous reception.

DE VALERA OFFERS HIMSELF FOR RE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 7.

Mr. De Valera, announcing his resignation to Dail Eireann, said that since the agreement was signed the executive authority of the assembly and irrevocably split. They had tried to keep together as the unified executive but the time had come to end that. His resignation involved the resignation of the Cabinet, but he would offer himself for re-election standing on the principles of 1916. He would have to get a Cabinet, which thought with him and he would demand that all resolutions should be handed over to him to defend the Republic.

Mr. Collins announced that he had offered Mr. De Valera his resignation but Mr. De Valera would not accept it. Mr. Collins protested against the "Tammany Hall methods."

The Dail agreed to take vote on Mr. Griffiths motion approving the treaty on 7th. January.

DAIL'S NEW SURPRISE.

MCNEILL'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Dail Eireann experienced another surprise when it met, when Speaker John McNeill gave notice of a motion to the effect that the Dail affirmed that Ireland was a sovereign nation which derived its sovereignty entirely from the Irish people's will and that all international relations were subject to the Irish Government's control.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLEA FOR GERMANY.

M. BRIAND OBDURATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

Cannes.—The full session of the Supreme Council opened to-day in brilliant sunshine. A large force of gendarmes was paraded by the Yacht Club. Extraordinary precautions were taken, all cards of admission being closely scrutinised. Hundreds of people respectfully greeted the delegates on ie Conference. M. Briand had Mr. Lloyd George on his right and Mr. Harvey on his left hand. The British and Italians sat on one side, with the Japanese and the Belgians on the other.

The British view of the discussions of the Supreme Council is that the main questions comprise Reparations and reconstruction of trade in Central and Eastern Europe. Anglo-French cooperation in the Near East in which Italy is also interested, is of overwhelming necessity to France for protection against the recurrence of events on her Eastern border, and there is a probablity that, if so re-assured, France's views on reduction of armaments would be modified.

Without such modification, the financial nightmare overhanging Europe cannot be removed.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON Jan. 6.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 7.

Cannes.—The Supreme Council sat for two hours this morning and resolved itself into two Commissions, one to deal with reparations and the other to deal with the reconstruction of Europe.

After a brief speech of welcome by M Briand, Mr. Lloyd George in a long speech reviewed the economic situation of Europe He declared that the deplorable situation in Russia was a heavy burden on the economic resources of Germany, who, before the War, derived much of her prosperity from Russia. He argued that it was in the interests of France as regards reparations that Russo-German economic relations should be renewed, and he emphasised that strong guarantees would be demanded from the Soviet, firstly in the shape of the recognition of the Russian foreign debt Belgian and Italian delegates supported Mr. Lloyd George's conclusions.

M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON Jan. 6.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 7.

M. Briand said that Mr. Lloyd George's views were well founded, but he insisted upon the question of guarantees to be demanded from Germany.

The principle of an international economic conference was adopted, after which the Council examined questions of guarantees from Russia.

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 6.
Recd. 12 a.m., Jan. 7.

Cannes.—Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped that America would join the Allies in the rehabitation of Europe. The victors had responsiblity to Europe. If they wanted to restore peace they must have peace with Russia as well as in Asia Minor, therefore he moves the resolution in favour of conference of all European powers in order to consider the economic reconstruction of Europe.

Mr. Lloyd George added that if Russia should attend, the powers should point out that they could only trade with Russia she fulfilled honourable obligations and agreed to pay debts and compensate all nationals for confiscated property. Russia must also agree to cease from propaganda and must recognise legal contracts. After the adoption of the resolution, Sr. Bonomi invited all European powers to attend the Conference at Genoa, which the Meeting signified approval.

M. BRIAND'S VIEW.

LONDON Jan. 6.

Cannes.—With reference to the Brussel message yesterday regarding an interview between M. Briand and a Belgian journalist, the Havas correspondent at Cannes authoritatively states that the interview gives an erroneous report of M. Briand' words. M. Briand merely stated that neither Britain nor France wanted make finaal decisions in London in th absence of Belgium, and the latter country would be able to defend her right at Cannes with complete leberty.

FRENCH PAPERS' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

Paris.—The "Journal" is not enamoured with any arrangement dependent upon the good faith of the Soviet Government or Germany, and declares that the world will be unsettled as long as France is without a guarantee of what is her due.

The "Matin" pins faith on American's attendance at the Genoa Conference on the ground that America will be a bulwark against placing overmuch confidence in the Soviet Government.

ANGORA AGREEMENT.

WHITE PAPER ON ANGLO-FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE.

DENIALS BY FRENCH GOVT.

LORD CURZON'S REJOINDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

A little fresh light is revealed by the issue of a White Paper giving Anglo-French correspondence regarding the Angora Agreement. The French reply to Lord Curzon's objections, dated November 17th, assured him that the Agreement was not a treaty of peace and did not imply recognition of the Angora Government *de jure* or *de facto*. As regards the use of the Baghdad railway line for military purposes, the note said that it would be inconceivable that the railway could be used against Britain, and pointed out that the railway crossed the Syrian mandated territory and that the French could, therefore, stop any transport which might imply the possibility of a military threat against Mesopotamia. The French Government made the most formal assurance that it could, in no case, contemplate the possibility of giving any sort of facilities against the territory under the British mandate, and it denied that it sought exclusive political or economic advantage in Turkey. The note said that the reports concerning secret clauses were devoid of all foundation.

NEEDS OF ALLIED UNITY.

Lord Curzon's subsequent letter expressed his satisfaction, at the conciliatory nature of the French explanation, though he did not apprehend article ten, which might be found to preclude the French from arresting the hostile movements of Turkish troops in peace time. Lord Curzon urged the necessity of Allied unity if there were to be a hope of success in bringing peace to the Near East.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF CILICIA.

CONCLUDED IN PERFECT ORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

Paris.—A Beirout message states that the French evacuation of Cilicia has been concluded in perfect order.

ANGORA DAY---20TH JAUNARY.

TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS TO BE COLLECTED.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Dr. Syud Mahmud, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India writes:—

"Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari of Frangi-Mahal, Maulana Abdul Majid of Budaun and Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi of Azzamgarh has issued the following manifesto fo observing Friday the 20th instant as Angor Day throughout India:—

Fifty lakhs of rupees were to be collected for the Angola Fund by the end of December 21, but the repressive policy adopted by the local Governments of the various Provinces compelled all Khilafat workers to turn their efforts towards facing a new situation boldly and successfully, hence hardly less than half of the fixed sum could be collected in the appointed time. The period collections has, however, been extended January at the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Ahmedabad and Friday th 20th instant has been specially fixed for Angora Day. All Khilafat workers shoul devote themselves solely to this work on that day in every nook and corner of India. As this fund will be utilized in the path of God, hence every kind of charity included in other collections can be made of Angora Fund.

LALA LAJPATRAI SENTENCED.

ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS AND SIX MONTHS' SIMPLE.

OTHER LEADERS ALSO CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Judgment was pronounced to-day inside the Central Jail by Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore in the case against Lala Lajpat Rai and three others. The Magistrate held that the Provincial Congress Committee meeting was a public meeting within the meaning of the Seditious Meetings Act and was an unlawful assembly under Section 145 I. P. C., and convicted all the four accused. Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Santanam were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 500 each and Dr. Gopichand and Mr. Malik Lal Khan to four months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine each under Section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act. Under Section 145 I. P. C., all the four accused were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment the sentences to run consecutively, the latter beginning first.

When the sentences were pronounced by the Magistrate, Mr. Santanam said "Thank you very much."

LALA GOVERDHANDAS.

CASE POSTPONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The case against Messrs. Lala Goverdhan Das, General Secretary Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Dilawar Singh, Secretary City Congress Committee, has been postponed to the 13th instant, for hearing.

TWO WORKERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Mr. Chaman Mall, First Class Magistrate has convicted a Khilafat worker under section 448 I. P. C. sentencing him to 4 months' simple imprisonment. Boota Singh, a Sikh was convicted under section 7 of Seditious Meetings Act and sentenced to 3 months' simple imprisonment.

AMRITSAR VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Eight volunteers were convicted yesterday at Amritsar under Section 17 of Criminal Law Amendment Act and were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default two weeks' further rigorous imprisonment. One was sentenced to 3 months rigorous imprisonment. In a joint trial of 34 volunteers, three apologised, and the rest were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 each in default two weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

SHIVLINGAPPA AGAIN!

MR. DIVAKER ARRESTED.

THREATS TO DHARWAR AUDIENCE.

DHARWAR, Jan. 7.

Mr. Divakar of the "Karmaveer" was arrested yesterday eveing under Sectio 124A at a meeting convened for explaining the Congress message. Sub-Inspector Shivalingappa suddently appeared at the meeting with a party to arrest Messrs. Divakar and Hukerikar. He, it is alleged, began to use his stick freely over the audience without warning. Mr. Hukerikar was not in the town and Mr. Diwakar offered himself to the police. The president wanted the meeting to continue, but Shivalingappa threatened extreme measures, if they did not disperse. The meeting then dispersed. Mr. Divakar had been served with a notice before his arrest.

CALCUTTA ARRESTS.

40 MORE ARRESTED AND CONVICTED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Congress volunteers were out to-day doing picketing work. Forty were arrested to-day. The Third Presidency Magistrate to-day passed orders in a case in which seven Khilafat leaders were prosecuted under Criminal Law Amendment Act. All accused were convicted. Mr. Majibar Rahman, Secretary, Bengal Khilafat Committee, got one year's simple imprisonment and fine of rupees five hundred in default six months more. Mr. Mahomed Hasim, Secretary, Calcutta Khilafat Committee, was sentenced to six months simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees three hundred or three months more.

Ahmed Ali was given three months simple imprisonment. The remaining four got two months rigorous imprisonment each.

SWAMI SACCHIDANAND ARRESTED

MORE VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Swami Sacchidananda, a non-cooperator *sadhu*, was arrested this afternoon while addressing a meeting in Dalhousie Square. To-day twenty Congress volunteers were arrested. Sixty-one arrested volunteers were tried of whom thirty-three were discharged and the rest were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, besides one hundred volunteers were released before the trial.

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES.

106 ARRESTS: 60 SENTENCED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The enlistment of Volunteers is proceeding with fresh vigour after a temporary lull during the Christmas week when the Police authorities had noticeably declined to take any cognizance of the civil resisters who were busy selling Charkhas and hawking "Khaddar." Occasionally a volunteer was detained in the Police Choki but he was invariably released before sunset. The return of our leaders Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib and Dr. M.A. Ansari from Ahmadabad has given fresh stimulus both to non-co-operators and Police the result being a most effective boycott of the New Year's parade held on the 2nd January on the open ground facing the Jumma Mosque. Thousands used to flock here annually. Of the National Volunteer Corps engaged in picketing the streets on Parade Day 106 Volunteers were arrested. Thirty-five of these were released in a few hours, seventy-two were detained, and of these latter sixty were sent to Jail.

Delhi is maintaining a perfectly calm and non-violent atmosphere.

PANDITS K. K. AND GOVIND MALAVIYA.

SENTENCES REDUCED TO 6 MONTHS SIMPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

The local Government have reduced sentences passed on Pandits Krishna Kant and Govind Malaviya from eighteen months' rigorous to six months' simple imprisonment each.

Further arrests are reported from Hardoi and Banda.

ARRESTS AT TINSUKIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TINSUKIA, Jan. 7.

Tinsukia witnessed the arrest of Swami Bramhanand of Amritsar and Sadhoo Ramanandgiri of Tinsukia yesterday evening by the police under section 108, while delivering lectures on Swadeshi. The Swamiji gladly offered himself for arrest. It is unfortunate that a constable roughly handled him, which the Swamiji patiently withstood. Thousands of people followed the arrested persons up to the thana compound and many offered for arrest in sympathy with them.

LEADERS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT.

ENTHUSIASM FOR VOLUNTEERING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMROHA, Jan. 7.

Dr. Narotamsaran, President, Mr. Baboolal, Treasurer, Congress Committee, have been arrested with Pandit Nathoram and Moulvi Jamil Ahmed this morning. No arrest warrants were served. The police searched the Congress office and took away volunteers' registers. As a consequence volunteers are enrolling in their thousands. Liquor shops are being picketed with re-doubled vigour. The sacrifice of these leaders has produced a sensational effect in Amroha.

BABU SHYAM SUNDER CHUCKARBUTTY'S CASE.

A PARALLEL

So Babu Shyam Sunder Chuckerbutty has been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment for declining to give evidence in the case of Pandit Bajpye. As a non-cooperator, he declined to assist the Court in the matter and had his lips sealed. Here is another instance of history repeating itself. Our readers will remember that in 1907 when the Swadeshi agitation was at its height Babu Bepin Chunder Pal was convicted of the same offence and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. He had declined to give evidence in connection with the "Bande Mataram" case when the Government launched prosecution against Srijut Aravinda Ghose. And now after the lapse of a decade and a half, another case of like nature happens, and the figure of another journalist is to be hidden away from the public for three months.—"Two Bengalee."

GOVT. POLICY.

MR. KAMAT'S CONDEMNATION.

HIS THREAT TO WITHDRAW FROM ASSEMBLY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, City, Jan. 7.

Mr. Kamat, M.L.A. who has been laid up with fever since his return from Allahabad where he had been for the National Liberal Federation, has sent the following wire to the Secretary, Indian Parliamentary Association, Delhi. "Sorry, illness prevents me coming. I strongly disapprove Government policy. If, on raising debate, Government flout the Assembly's opinion we should withdrew in a body from the day's sitting."

NEW ELECTIONS.

PREMIER ADVOCATES APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Jan. 7.

Unionist opinion generally is hardening against an early election, the main objections being the interference with trade revival and also the necessity of completing the Coalition programme. It is understood that Unionist leaders are decided, but Mr. Lloyd George strongly favours an appeal to the country. All parties are actively preparing for the contest.

A BENGALEE STUDENT'S SUICIDE.

WHILST OF UNSOUND MIND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Jan. 7.

An inquest was held at Westminister today on the body of Mr. Rabindra Kumar Banerji, aged twenty-five, native of Calcutta. He was found unconscious on Monday afternoon in Hyde Park and taken to Saint George's Hospital, where he died of carbolic acid poisoning shortly after admission. A verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned.

"I AM TIRED OF POLITICS."

MR. DE VALERA'S REGRET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan. 7.

The close of to-day's debate in Dail Eireann was marked by an outburst on the part of Mr. De Valera who declared "I am so sick and tired of politics that no matter what happens I have decided to return to private life." In order to end political manoeuvring Mr. De Valera agreed that the debate would be continued on the straight issue, namely ratification of the treaty.

A further scene was caused by a priest exclaiming "I am Columba, I have come here on a divine Mission." While Irish republican soldiers were ejecting him, the priest exclaimed "Joan of Arc was treated in the same way."

GERMAN DELEGATES FOR EMERGENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 8.

Cannes.—At Mr. Lloyd-George's suggestion, a meeting of the Supreme Council has resolved to invite Germany to send delegates to Paris, where they will be within easy call. Mr. Lloyd-George urged the undesirability of discussing reparations in the absence of German delegates.

MAINTENANCE OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE BEGIN POURPARLERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 8.

Paris.—French reports from Cannes state that Mr. Lloyd-George and M. Briand have begun pourparlers with the object of concluding an Anglo-French Agreement to guarantee the maintenance of peace in Europe. The Agreement will be based on the guarantee pact arrangements in the Treaty of Versailles, which did not come into force owing to America's failure to ratify the treaty. France would be assured of British Military Assistance in case of German aggression. It is stated that the substance of the recent conversations will be specified clearly in the communications between the heads of Governments. The report has been received with marked approval in Lrench Political Circles. It is semi-officially pointed out that if the agreement were realised France would consider an impotrant reduction in armament, while it would also help to restore the confidence of Enorpe.

On the 4tr instant Mr. Armstrong, Manager, Marhowrah Factory, was assaulted by millhands. He expected to recover.—(A. P.)

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

NO CHANGE OF VENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

With reference to the suggestion made that the Conference should be held at Delhi or Allahabad, the conveners beg to state that the question of the time and place of holding the Conference has been carefully considered and having regard to all the circumstances it has been decided to hold the Conference in Bombay on the 14th instant. The conveners, therefore, trust that in view of the importance of the Conference the invited representatives will be good enough to attend it, despite any inconvenience it might cause.

2. Admission will be limited to those invited and will be by cards. If any one invited has not received his card it will be issued to him at the place of meeting on his presenting the letter of invitation.

3. No visitors will be allowed.

4. The Conference will not be open to the Press but a statement will be issued in due course.

5. The Agenda of the Conference will be published as soon as possible.

POISON GAS IN FUTURE WARS.

PROHIBITION PROPOSAL APPROVED BY FIVE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 8.

Washington.—Five great powers have approved the proposal to prohibit the use of poison gas in future wars. The report of the Sub-Committee expressed the opinion that it was impossible to limit the size and use of Aeroplanes in wartime.

DEPARTURE OF JAPANESE DELEGATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11/p.m. Jan. 8.

Washington.—Tokugawa, the first Japanese delegate has left for Japan. He intimated that high official circles of Government were inclined to consider favourably the invitation to the International Economic Conference.

"GERMAN TRADE MENACE."

NOW BRITAIN SHOULD ACT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Jan. 7.

An article in the "Times" on the German trade menace in Dutch East Indies point out that they offer a wide scope for further development in which Britain should take her proper share. The disturbing feature is paucity of British official representation in this territory. It is hoped that useful work may be accomplished by the establishment of groups of firms, which are not in competition for the purpose of establishing joint sales bureaux.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the market has been quiet owing to holidays. Moderate Chinese buying raised the prices three-eights of a penny. India has been inactive and Continent have been selling sparingly.

SIR EDGAR SPEYER.

HIS SYMPATHY WITH GERMANY PROVED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan 7

The full report of investigation of the case of Sir Edgar Speyer, whose naturalisation papers and membership of the Privy Council were revoked in December, shows that the committee of inquiry were entirely satisfied that early in 1916 Sir Edgar Speyer wrote to his brother-in-law, Herr Beit von Speyer, a member of the Speyer, banking firm in Germany, to the effect that He (Sir Edgar) sympathised with Germany and desired, at the conclusion of the war, to settle in Berlin and carry on business there. He also requested Harr Beit to obtain the opinion of the German Banker, Harr Gwinner, as to whether he would be well recived in business circles in Berlin when he settled there. The Committee add that Sir Edgar Speyer's demeanour as a witness together with letters intercepted by censorship, which he endeavoured to evade, rendered it impossible to accept Sir Edgar Sueyer's explanation in which he denied German sympathies and declared his intention of retiring from business after the war and leading a literary life in Italy or Tyrol.

RETURNING SANITY.

PREMIER BARWELL ON NEED OF COLOURED LABOUR IN S. AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

Adelaide.—The South Australian Premier, Mr. Barwell has declared that he is convinced that some modification to the "white Australia policy" must eventually become inevitable. Coloured labour must sooner or later be admitted, under proper restrictions, calculated to prevent the fusion of races and racial hatred.

U. P. ARRESTS.

SIR HARCOURT'S DEFENCE.

WHY LEADERS WERE ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

Speaking at the Durbar at Agra to-day Sir Harcourt Butler referred to the political situation and said, he did not find in any criticisms that had come to his notice any suggestion as to what the Government should have done when openly challenged, and defied and faced with revolution. How he asked was the Government to deal with organised obstruction and intimidation. Under ordinary law intimidation is a non-cognizable offence. That is to say, offence which could only be brought before the court on complaint by an individual. Clearly there was no protection when individuals were intimidated for making complaints. Ordinary law, therefore failed at a critical moment to meet the situation of a thoroughly disruptive character. That and general state of province made it urgently necessary to apply Criminal Law Amendment Act which he reminded them was part of the law of the land. He mentioned at Lucknow some of the reports which they had received from different districts. How in one district people were incited to murder the Deputy Commissioner by methods precisely similar to those which preceded assassination of Mr. Willoughby at Kheri. They would recollect that the committee which dealt with the so-called repressive laws felt that Criminal Law Amendment Act must be retained at present and His Excellency noted that the Liberal Federation at Allahabad advocated an amendment of the Penal Code so as to cope with the evil of intimidation. What amounted by implication to an admission that Government had in fact no option but to apply Criminal Law Amendment Act or leave the file open and unchecked. The situation was acute and critical. Disorderly element had come in. Ruffians were hired or collected together. Had not the Government taken prompt action against the ring leaders, the province would, His Excellency had no doubt, have passed through a period of bloodshed and misery which would have been remembered for many years to come.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY.

His Excellency added, we are not at the end of our difficulties but the position of the Government is clear. Their first duty is to maintain law and the order. We shall not hesitate to take such action as may seem necessary to preserve peace and protect loyal people and Government with its wide sources of information, must be the best judge of action necessary within limits of their duty to people. Government have no desire to exercise any severity which is unnecessary for the end in view. It is not animated by any feeling whatever of vindictiveness or retaliation. If any one sentenced under Criminal Law Amendment Act, expresses regret and undertakes to abstain from political activities of a character subversive of Government he will be released directly. It is possible to do so consistently with public safety. Notifications extending the Criminal Law Amendment Act will be withdrawn. We are anxious that powers that we have taken should be exercised with due discrimination. We are united in our determination not to prevent political discussion of legitimate character not to stifle legitimate criticism. That was the policy of Government and as for himself, the Governor said, he had not changed his policy. He hated repression but even more, he hated revolution but loved reform. As an old friend of the Mussalmans he sympathised with their difficulties. He concluded by observing that the present agitation must be met by organising loyal citizens to rally themselves and others to the side of their Government and their country.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

"NO WELCOME TO PRINCE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The following communication signed by over 230 students of the Presidency College has been published.

"We, the students of the Presidency College, are of opinion that the students, who have been elected by the Principal to meet the Prince at the Senate House, do not reflect the views of the majority of students of the College who are not for according a welcome to the Prince.

CONSTANTINOPLE REFUGEES' PLIGHT.

BRITISH COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The British Committee for the relief of Muslim refuges in Constantinople appeals for funds. It is stated that in recent months, over sixty thousand Muslim refugees entered Constantinople from lands occupied by the Greeks.

SCOTTISH PAPER COMBINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. Jan. 8.

It is reported that eight to ten esparto paper mills in Scotland are combining and that the capitalisation of the combine will run into millions.

LADY PICKETS.

ESCORTED BY POLICE.

TAKEN TO PHARASKHANA AND RELEASED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 7.

Seven from yesterday's batch were fined. Distress warrants were issued. To-day's batch consisted of respectable ladies. It includes Mrs. Kelkar, Mrs. Gokhale, Sister of Mr. Gokhale, Mrs. Indumatibai Naik and five others. By this time all the members of Mr. Kelker's family have disobeyed the order and two of his sons are already fined. The ladies were taken to the Pharas Khana under Police escort and after recording their statements they were released.

PICKETING AT MAYARAM.

10 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A Mayavaram correspondent wires to the "Swarajya":—

"Ten volunteers have been arrested in connection with picketting shops to-day."

POONA RESISTERS TOTAL 350.

PICKETING CONTINUES.

The Secretary Poona District Congress Committee wires under date Jan. 6.

A fresh batch picketed Yesterday. Te were fined. Another batch picketed the liquor shops to-day. They were as usual taken to the Pharas-Khan and their Cases fixed for to-morrow. Destress warrants are the order of the day. The number of Civil resisters has gone to 350.

MALABAR SITUATION.

IMPORTANT REBEL LEADER CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Jan. 8.

The District Magistrate has just issued the following Press Communique:—The situation on the seventh:—Variankunnath Kunhamed Hajee, an important rebel leader, with 2 followers, one 303 rifle, ten police rifles, and four other B. L. fire arms is captured by specially organised police force under the leadership of Subadar Gopala Menon and Sub-Inspector Ramanath Iyer at Chokar yesterday. Detachment 1/39 Garwalis pursuing rebels under Moidin Kutty Hai killed 19 and wounded 3 near Morayur.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

According to the Department of Statistics, India, the grand total of gross Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt revenue) collected during December 1921 amounted to Rs. 282 lakhs as compared with 355 lakhs in November 1921 and Rs. 281 lakhs a year ago. The total revenue collected during nine months from April to December amounted to Rs. 2,542 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,401 lakhs in corresponding period of last year. Import duties Rs. 314 lakhs, Excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 172 lakhs and on Motor Spirit Rs. 51 lakhs and Land Customs and Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 28 lakhs.

AN OPEN LETTER.

(Continued from Page 6.)

Lord Hardinge; and his genuine sympathy and advocacy of Indian claims so endeared him to the people of this country, that he was able to despatch the main army to France, and trust his Indian people to observe peace and order. His confidence in India, as you are aware, was more than justified. Lord Chelmsford, rather his lieutenants, undid Lord Hardinge's work in India, and their influence has unfortunately remained unimpaired!

Your Great Chance.

Now, sir, is the psychological moment in the modern history of India. The Congress has rejected the plea for complete independence. The Khilafat Conference passed it in the Subjects Committee, but it was disallowed in the open Conference. In the Moslem League Subjects Committees this plea was rejected. Thus in the face of the advanced party of Independents, all the three bodies have kept the door open for honorable peace and negotiations. Here is, sir, your great chance. You are endowed with a brilliant intellect and are said to have an exceptionally sympathetic heart. You have so far seen and dealt with India from the bureaucratic binocular. Will you not, sir, view India from Gandhiji's and Punditji's points of view? Well, why should you not summon a Round Table Conference and meet India's demands in a just manner? The history of India is in the making. India stands to-day at the parting of the ways. And it lies with you, as the King's Representative, to right the Punjab wrongs, to insist on the equitable revision of the Treaty of Sevres, and to press for the establishment of Dominion Home Rule in India without delay. That will save India, strengthen Britain and ensure peace in the East. May Heaven help you to achieve it! Amen!

Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S VIEW.

Mr. Moazzam Ali sends us the following:—

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib of Frangi-Mahal, Lucknow, gave an interview to a Press representative an interesting conversation followed, which runs as below:—

Representative,—"For what purpose had you gone to Ahmedabad?

We did not see you in any of the meetings there."

Maulana Sahib,—"I had gone to Ahmedabad not to participate in the meetings, but to consult the leaders of the country regarding various important matters. I was not invited by the Congress, but by my personal friends."

Representative,—"Wou'd you kindly let me know in what matters you consulted them?"

Maulana Sahib,—"I had a talk with them about the Moplahs. In my opinion, political and religious bodies of the country have exaggerated their case.. I have learnt from reliable sources that the stories of their cruelties have been highly exaggerated, and people are not well acquainted with those terrible atrocities that have been, and are being, perpetrated on them. I consulted people about them and drew their attention towards their condition. Thank God, I found even the national workers favourably inclined towards them I urged upon them the necessity of sending them relief, and all accepted my suggestion. I am of opinion that the Commandment of Faith concerning the help of the Mujahiddin of Angora and that of Moplahs are very much the same. It is binding on us to help them and to get their grievances redressed. We should even help them from Angora Fund. My suggestion has been accepted by the President of the Central Khilafat Committee, and might perhaps be placed before the Executive Council of the Committee for consideration.

Representative,—I have just learnt that some difference of opinion has arisen among the Ulema regarding the declaration of Volunteers. Have you formed some definite opinion about that?

Maulana Sahib,—The difference of opinion among Ulema is natural, because capacity of wisdom and understanding of one differs from the other, Honesty demands that one should trust one's own knowledge and foresight. Such differences spring up even among those who are not Ulema, one should not worry ones selfabout about removing them. In such cases the decision of one who inspire the confidence of all, should be accepted. The difference of Ulema should be considered as based on honest motives. I personally did not happen to see the great Resolution of Congress at Ahmedabad, but, read it in the "Hamdam" on my arrival at Bombay. I see no reason why the declaration of volunteers. as published in the "Hamdam," should be against "Shariat". The proposal regarding the declaration of Khilafat Volunteers was shown to me by Maulana Abdul Majid, Maulana Abdul Mahasan Mahomed Sajjad and Maulana Suleman Nadvi for my consultation. I told them that I had sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhiji enquiring about certain matters connected with volunteer declaration, and I would form a definite and final opinion after receiving his reply. I received Mahatmaji's reply; and although I am not well satisfied with that, yet I can say, I hold the same opinion, as I formed after reading the "Hamdam." The Khilafat Volunteers should enlist themselves for religious and political services. They should distribute Fatwas and preach and popularize Non-Cooperation and Swadeshi, and should sign a declaration that they would be fully prepared to bear every hardship, imprisonment, and even death in the performance of their duties. This kind of declaration is not against "Shariat."

VIOLENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE.

Representative,—What opinion do you hold about violence, whether you agree to Maulana Hasrat Mahani's views or follow Mahatma Gandhi?

Maulana Sahib,—I hold my own definite opinion in this matter. In my opiniin both views are acceptable by public. We have adopted non-violent Non-Cooperation, hence our attention to some other matter would not prove fruitful for the success of our object, on the contrary, it will put obstacles in our way. Besides, it is yet premature to give up non-violent Non-Cooperation and to take up some other method. If non-violent Non-Cooperation fails, then there is opportunity of resorting to another course.

I have adopted the principle of non-violence after careful consideration. In my opinion we have no other course to follow; nor is it yet proper to make any preparation for that course, because besides being a waste of time, it will divert our attention from the present movement. I agree with Maulana Harat that violence is also a way to the success of our object, while I agree with Mahatmaji that only non-violence is suitable under present circumstances, and that we should not think of anything else for the present. I do not agree with Maulana Hasrat following both ways or thinking of some other method without completing the first. I am opposed to Mahatmaji in his coming in the way of those who do not agree with his views. I want to follow my own way, and do not care about others. At the same time, I am opposed to those who do not think that non-violent Non-Cooperation is not enough for the success of our object, and do not find out the means of violence by themselves, but want to use non-violence as a tool for violence. I enquired from Maulana Hasrat and found that he does not belong to such people. He will not resort to violence so long as he follows the principle of non-violence though the idea of violence is not out of his mind. I had a private talk with Maulana Hasrat and Mahatma Gandhiji, which led to the same purpose as I have said above.

Representative,—What opinion do you hold about Round Table Conference?

Maulana Sahib,—I do not want to make any settlement with the present Government. I am desirous of making union with my countrymen, they of any shade of opinion. If Pandit Malviyaji and Mr. Jinnah made some definite settlement with the Government and the Government gave up their repressive policy and acceded to our demands and Malviyaji and his party gave us assurance about all these things, then for their sake we can participate in the last Peace Conference of the Government, simply to observe the regular character. But before doing so, we want assurance from Malviyaji and his party that in the event of Government rejecting our proposals, they would take the side of the country, for which we are prepared to hold a consultative meeting with them. We are not at all prepared to accept that only the political prisoners of Calcutta and Lahore and those who have been put into prison for the same offence should be released, but we do not want to hear anything unless the prisoners of Karachi Trial and those who have been imprisoned afterwards for distribution of Fatwa etc., are released.

Representative,—What are you doing now in Bombay?

Maulana Sahib,—We are carefully watching the movement of the supporters of the Round Table Conference and are anxious to make the affairs of Khilafat organization complete and perfect and to popularize Swadeshi and Khaddar.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

A SUGGESTION TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"Fear to make martyrs" says Anatole France; 'By the blood of martyrs the seed of Christianity is watered' is the belief of the Catholic Church; but English statesmen in India fear neither God nor man. They pursue their task of making martyrs regardless of the warnings of their warmest supporters—nay, they pay it is out of regard for us, law-abiding and peaceful citizens. Very kind, indeed, but we would like to remind them that these methods have been tried by Englishmen in other lands where, besides proving a total failure, they have caused innocent blood being spilt in vain. Hence it seems most strange to us that Englishmen in India refuse to profit from their own history in these places. We have been taught that Englishmen came to India to civilize us, but it looks as if they will have to learn to civilize themselves at the hands of Mr. Gandhi. How coldly they tell us "that the situation in India will not be worse before it is better, none dares to hope." Even the Viceroy admits that "we may have a more disturbed condition of affairs than at present." They quite realise where they are dragging the peaceful citizens by their present policy, they know that they can avert the disaster by a Round Table Conference, but they want Mr. Gandhi to be the first to hoist the white flag. The answer is plain. Mr. Lloyd George did not ask Mr. De Valera to cease his murderous campaign, but he first invited the rebel leader and then arranged the terms of truce. Likewise Lord Reading should invite Mr. Gandhi and then settle the preliminaries for the Round Table Conference.

Once a Conference has been convened, with a little good will on all sides, success is certain. Englishmen agree that a wrong has been done to the Indian Muslims and they boldly proclaim that they intend giving Swaraj to India as early as possible. We know that in order to obtain Swaraj "the only constitutional method, the only peaceful solution is by the British Parliament amending the Government of India Act;" this, however, will only be done by the British Parliament if an united representation of Government, the National Congress, the Moderate Party and the non-official Europeans is presented to it. We grant that Lord Reading has done everything possible to allay Mussalman feelings on the Khilafat question, but nothing will be lost if a similar representation (including the Central Khilafat Committee) is sent to the British Parliament. It is very likely that Lord Curzon will then change his attitude on this subject as he has done on the Irish question. The Punjab wrong only needs people with different views to sit round a Round Table.

Englishmen and Indians agree on the main issues and the difference only lies in the methods for attaining the object. What is it then that keeps Lord Reading from convening a Peace Conference? Can it be merely prestige? Certainly not. From his reply to the Deputation that waited upon him, it is clear that he is not convinced of the urgent necessity of calling one. The Moderates have tried in vain and now the humble, peaceful and law-abiding citizens can look up to only one Englishman to take the initiative and he is our own Sir George Lloyd. It was due to his brilliant statesmanship that we were spared the horrors of riots during the Satyagraha and mills-strike days, on account of which he rightly earned the gratitude of all of us and the just praise from Mr. Montagu. It was his patient that has made a well-known law-breaker of the Satyagraha days turn to be a famous law-maker in the Legislative Assembly I will not pretend to forget that it is during Sir Lloyd's regime that some of us are being deprived of our ancestral lands; but what is this compared to the fact that he has always protected our lives and libs? Even to-day we feel sure that he will not take any hasty step, and already comparisons are being made by prominent co-operators between his methods and those adopted by the other Governors, for contracting the Non-Co-operation movement. It was recently said, in lighter vein, by a prominent Labour leader that our Governor imagined himself to be Mr. Lloyd Grge. Would to heavens that George Lyd of Bombay made himself the Lloyd Grge of India!

Yours etc.

BANDRA.
Jan. 7. Joe.

NADIAD'S DETERMINATION

THE ISSUE.

PEOPLE'S SUPPORT TO LEADERS.

SUCCESSFUL PICKETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, Jan. 7.

Public interest at Nadiad is at its highest over picketing of Schools which was inaugurated yesterday with a view to empty the Government controlled and aided schools. Rumour was thick that picketers who were headed by Mr. Abbas Tyabjee would be arrested for disobedience of the Collector's order made under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. The arrival of Mr. Pratt from Ahmedabad lent credence to the rumours and throughout yesterday expectation ran high of possible sensational developments but no arrests whatever were made and I have learnt in official circles that no arrests will be made in connection with picketing. In view of the new form it has taken the officials now seem to regard that parading the streets with placards does not infringe the order of the Collector and all has gone well. So far the enthusiasm of the people continues unabated all over the town. People are seen busy discussing the situation.

A public meeting was held again last night in front of Dahilakshmi Library, Gopaldas Ambedas Desai Vasco Talukdar of Raisankli presiding. Among the speakers were Messrs. Pandya, Reojibhai Patel, Fulchand Bapuji Shah and Gokuldas Talati. All the speakers emphasized the fact that the whole question was one of public opinion and whether such public opinion was on the side of the leaders or of Government, the issue was quite clear and people or Nadiad had already demonstrated beyond question or civil that they were behind their leaders and the speakers hoped that in the fresh controversy that has arisen people would prove their determination by seeing that the schools under Government control or influence were emptied and by desisting of parents from sending their children to school. Time had come for all to join together and assert freedom of opinion even in educational matters.

When meeting had practically terminated a local Sub-Inspector of Police named Mr. Bhatt appeared on the platform and people who were about to disperse received him with cheers and insisted upon his addressing the meeting. He poor man had no attentive but to obey the request and in a short speech said that he had come on the platform only to ascertain how many were present and not to make a speech. He would however say this that if people of Nadiad behaved as peacefully as they had done that day there would be no need for police to interfere at all and he heped that there would be no occasion for any interference by the police. This brought the meeting to a close and people went home with determination not to send their children to Government controlled schools.

This morning picketing again continued as vigorously as before and chools were again all but empty. In the Government High School attendance to-day was 69 out of 400 but these were mostly boys from hostel and they were all marched to school came facedly under protecting wings of one of the assistants in schools. In the Aided High School there were only 14 boys present but in all other schools including girls schools silence seemed to reign supreme where shutters were not actually lowered. As I am writing this it has been decided to picket high school hostel near the railway station.

After school hours this morning a party of volunteers headed by Mr. Abbas Tyabji proceeded to high school hostel and paraded their placards on which are inscribed words in Gujarate to the effect that to go to Government schools is a great sin. Many boys residing in the hostel turned out to see placards and on being spoken to cheerfully promised to go away to their homes. This afternoon was devoted by the leaders to visiting different poles or mohollas and exhorting people to desist from sending their children to Government schools. It has transpired that several poles have already voluntarily resolved not to send their children to schools managed or controlled by Government on to send them only to Rashtirya Shalas till at least controversy between Government and Municipality unjustly prolonged by high handed action of the Commissioner W. Dun is settled to the satisfaction of the Municipality and themselves hardly any trouble expected with parents and much less with boys who are even more eager and enthusiastic in some cases than their parents to stand by the Municipality and it may safely be anticipated that Government schools would be thoroughly empty during next few days.

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HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

REPORTED SALE TO BRITISH GOVT.

"BARGAIN INVALID AND UNJUSTIFIED."

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Hon. Secretary Central Khilafat Committee of India writes:—

"It is known from certain Arabic and English papers that Sharief Hussain wants to sell a part of the Hedjaz Railway to the British Government. This Railway was constructed from the capital of the Muslim world and particularly the Indian Mussalmans took a greater part in contributing towards its construction fund. The Central Khilafat Committee, therefore, emphatically declares that this bargain is invalid and unjustified in the eyes of the Indian Mussalmans and that the action of the British Government in this respect is a fresh interference in the religious affairs of the Mussalmans."

MUNICIPAL RESOLUTION SUSPENDED BY COLLECTOR.

CHIEF OFFICER'S ROLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD Jan. 7.

The Collector, of Ahmedabad passed the following order under section 174 (1) of the District Municipal Act to-day:—

"On reading the proceedings of the Ahmedabad Municipality at general meeting held on Jan. 6. the Collector is of openion that the resolutioen passed by the general board upon pirmary schools viz. the Commissioner N.D. should be informed that the Schools Committee will continue to maintain, manage and adminster schools and the Deputy Educational inspector. Ahmedabad well have no authority to continue his intervention beyond performing alleged duty of allowing inspection is unlawful in as much as it nullifies the order passed by the Commissioner N. D. under section 178 (2) and (3(of the District Municipal Act.

Therefore the Collector under section 174 (1) prohibits the execution of this portion of the resolution and orders the President not to act it."

It must be observed in connection with this the Chief Officer of the Municipality saw the Collector personally late yesterday night and informed him of what transpired at the meeting. It was decided then in conference of the Collector the Chief Officer and some other two or three ultra Government Councillors to suspend the said part of the resolution. It was sought to debar the Schools Committee from making payment to Municipal teacher. The Chairman of the Schools Committee, how every got scent of it and managed to draw the necessary sum before the order suspending the resolution can be received in Municipal Office through the ordinary routine. This has naturally brought the Chief Officer in conflict with the Municipality. He is expected to go on long leave very soon.

THREATENED POLICE STRIKE

MADRAS CONSTABLES' DEPUTATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

In connection with the movement for increase of pay a number of headconstables and constables representing all the police stations in the city waited on the Commissioner of Police to-day. The Commissioner asked the men whether they seriously intended to go on strike on the 13th instant. The men told the Commissioner that they were loyal and that they wanted to do their duty zealously when Prince arrives in the city but they felt the inadequacy of their salaries to maintain themselves. The Commissioner pointed out to the men that to enhance their salaries was no easy matter as the Legislative Council had to sanction it, but he assured them that he would endeavour to satisfy their demands as far as he could. He advised them to draw their salaries for last month which they refused to do.

POLICEMEN AS DACOITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Jan. 6.

An armed dacoity was committed in Bhapnagar about 15 miles from Jhansi on 28th ultimo. Investigation has led to the arrest of two chowkidars and one constable of Baragone police station. A constable's house was searched and the major portion of property recovered and also some other property, being the subject of 2 other dacoities. One of the chowkidars has confessed. The gang consisted of seven men three of whom were subjects of Datia State. They are still absconding.

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CARPENTIER V. KID LEWIS.

ARTICLES OF ENGAGEMENT SIGNED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

Carpentier and "Kid" Lewis have signed articles to box for a thousand pounds sterling aside and a purse in London in March.

ARMENIANS EMIGRATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Paris.—A message from Beirout states that fifty thousand Christians, forty thousand of whom are Armenians, have emigrated from Cilicia, where only four thousand Christians remain.

AZERBAIJANI POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

A Baku message reports that Ali Djejarzade has been appointed Azerbaijani Minister in Afghanistan, and Mahmoud Shah Tahsinski Azerbaijani Ambassador in Persia.

PORTUGUESE GENERALS INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 7.

Lisbon.—Following his declaration that the maintenance of order was Portugal's first essential, Premier Cunaleal has had General Gomez Dacosta and the Chief of the General Staff of the Republican Guard confined to the fortress for criticising the Government.

AMERICA'S SHARE IN RUSSIAN RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

At Mr. Hoover's request, the Shipping Board is assigning thirty vessels to carry grain to Russia. Mr. Hoover animadverted the fact that it cost American vessels eight dollars per ton and foreign vessels five to transport cargo to the Baltic.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

CHANGE OF VENUE SUGGESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

Referring to the proposed conference of Indian leaders at Bombay on 14th instant, Mr. Mohamad Fiyaz Khan, Member of the Legislative Assembly, has wired to Mr. Jinnah advising that the conference be held on 14th instant in Delhi instead of Bombay as the Assembly and Council of State will then be in session, and it would be advisable to hold the proposed conference in Delhi.

JHANSI "EYE GLASSES CASE."

MR. FRASER GETS ONE YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JHANSI, Jan. 6.

Judgment was delivered by the Joint Magistrate in a criminal case which had caused local sensation in the Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Francis Fraser and Mrs. Custon were prosecuted the former under section 411 and the latter 414 Penal Code. The subject of charge was a pair of eye glasses which was stolen from one Mr. Michado's coat pocket in the loco. shops in July last. Mr. Fraser was a subordinate of Mr. Michado in November. Mr Michado found one shop-keeper wearing his glasses. On enquiry it was found that the shop-keeper purchased them from Mrs. Custon who had given a writing to the shopkeeper. She did not go to the shop keeper herself but sent her writing through Mr. Fraser along with the glasses. He stated in Court that she came to Jhansi on 10th September. Mr. Fraser was her neighbour. He represented to her that he wanted to sell his glasses but as he was indebted to the shop-keeper he was afraid he would not pay him with the full price She would be helping him if she gave in writing that the pair belonged to her and that she sold it to the shop-keeper. She did not know it to be stolen property. While Mr. Fraser stated that he knew nothing about the affair. He only went to the shop-keeper and sold the glasses at Mrs. Customs request. The Magistrate acquitted Mrs. Custon and sentenced Mr. Fraser to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

REPARATIONS COMMITTEE.

GRANTS GERMANY DELAY RE. PORTION OF 1922-PAYMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

Cannes.—Presided over by Belgian Premier, Theunis, Committee. A (reparations) has agreed to grant Germany a delay regarding a portion of 1922 payments on the conditions that have hitherto not been determined.

LATER.

The Supreme Council is unexpectedly meeting again to-night in connexion with the British request that Germany should be heard regarding reparations, and Dr. Rathenau will be invited to attend.

REVIVING EUROPE'S TRADE.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TO BE SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

Cannes.—A communique on the resolution, which was adopted unanimously, yesterday, expresses the opinion that an economic conference should be summoned, by February or early March, to which all European powers, including Germany and Russia, should be invited. The Premiers of every nation should, if possible, attend. The Allies consider that the resumption of international trade throughout Europe and development of resources of all countries are necessary to increase productive employment, and that to relieve widespread suffering, a united effort by stronger powers is necessary to remedy the paralysis in European system.

This effort would include the removal of all obstacles to the trade and provision of substantial credits for weaker countries, also the co-operation of all nations.

The resolution propounds the fundamental conditions on which alone an effort could be made with the hope of success, including respect for foreign investors' property, rights and obligations of all, the compensation of foreign interests for the loss or damage caused by confiscation, adequate means of exchange, and refrainment from propaganda subversive to order.

All should undertake to refrain from aggression against neighbours.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

ANONYMOUS DONOR'S GUARANTEE FOR £80,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

An anonymous donor has undertaken, until individual guarantees are forthcoming, to be responsible for the last eighty thousand pounds for the Empire Exhibitions million guarantee fund. The Council is thus enabled to begin clearing the ground on the 10th January.

FIRE FINALLY EXTINGUISHED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT OVER 2 MILLIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Hartlepool fire has been finally extinguished. In addition to extensive destruction to timber-yards, 166 tenements have been damaged, and of these, a large number are uninhabitable. The damage is officially estimated at over two millions. The King has sent a message of sympathy.

DISPOSAL OF GERMAN SHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

Lord Inchcape has completed the task of selling 417 ex-enemy ships, 53 government and prize ships.

AMERICA'S 15% WAGE REDUCTION.

"TO MEET COMPETITION,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 7.

New York.—The American steamship owners' association announces immediate wage reductions of fifteen per cent and upwards in order to meet foreign competition. Officers' pay will reduced fifteen per cent.

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

LONDON Jan. 6.

The Havas Agency cables from Paris that far-seeing business men on either side of the Channel are endeavouring to bring about closer business cooperation between French and British commercial and industrial interests.

Mr. Memile Labarthe, President of the French Economic Union, now in London, as guest of the British Commonwealth Union has cordially invited British business men to send a deligation to France to see for themselves how the Franco-British trade can best be promoted.

BELGIUM AND REPARATIONS.

BRUSSELS' PAPERS INSISTENCE UPON FIRMNESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 1 p.m., Jan. 8.

The Franco-Belgian comments, on yesterday's meeting at Cannes, betray dissatisfaction with the reparations question which is apparently relegated in favour of a general European settlement.

Router from Brussels points out that papers dwell upon the need of close Franco-Belgian cooperation, and insist upon firmness at Cannes, if the country is to be saved from bankruptcy.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of the Punjab left Fazilka for Lahore early Thursday morning *En route* he visited Abohar, Malout and Gaddar Baha, inspecting Mandis at those at those places. His Excellency arrived back in Lahore early this morning.—(A. P.)

AT THE NEXT WAR.

POWERS TO BE CONSULTED.

DRAFT OF NAVAL TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 7.

It is reported from Washington that the draft of the naval treaty provides that, if any signatories should be threatened with war by outside powers, they should all meet in consultation, thus extending the provision contained in the Pacific pact. Reuter cables from Washington that all other nations are invited to adhere to he prohibition of submarine attacks on merchantmen.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

5 P-C TARIFF RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 7.

Washington.—The Committee of the representatives of nine powers have approved of the increase of Chinese customs tariff to an effective five per cent.

The Far Eastern Committee has passed a resolution providing for the eventual withdrawal of foreign troops from China.

FINAL FORM OF SUBMARINE RESOLUTION.

ANGLO-FRENCH INCIDENT CLOSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. Jan 7

Washington.—The final form of the submarine resolution adopted by a plenary naval committee contains a clause inserted on the motion of the French delegation which, referring to the impossibility of the use of submarines against merchantmen without violating the requirements of the civilised nations, says "as they were violated during the late war." This specific French repudation of the entire German theory and practice with regard to submarines has apparently closed the Anglo-French incident arising out of the misunderstanding of the French attitude fhen the question of limitation of submarine tonnage was discussed.

BAN ON SUBMARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Jan. 7.

The full Naval Committee has finally accepted the first two Root proposals which apply the existing naval warfare rules to submarines and ban all submarines from attacking merchantmen, the ban becoming immediately effective between five signatory powers.

Washington.—The Naval Committee has adopted the Root resolution declaring that submarine commanders who violated international law in submarine warfare, should be held guilty of piracy. Later the resolution was widened in order to include commanders of warships of all types.

APPOINTMENT OT TWO GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES.

POSSIBILITY OF AMALGAMATION OF 3 FIGHTING SERVICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

It is reported that two Government Committees have been appointed to deal with the questions of economy raised by the Geddes Commitee. Mr. Chamberlain is presiding over the committee dealing with civil matters and Mr. Churchill is returning from Cannes to preside over the miltary committee. It is suggested that if it should be found possible to amalgamate three fighting services on the lines recommended by the Geddes Committee, Mr. Churchill may be destined to become Minister of Defence.

PROHIBITION OF POISON GAS IN WARS.

PROPOSAL IN NAVAL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 8.

Washington.—In the Naval Committee, Senator Root proposed complete prohibition of poison gas in future wars. The resolution invites all civilised nations to adhere thereto.

CABLE ITEMS.

Melbourne.—Messrs. Sharma and Garu will depart from Sydney for Fiji on January twelfth.

Lieut-Colonel Thomas Pears, formerly military secretary at the India Office, has left £5,250 sterling.

Athens.—It is now stated that twenty-one were killed and forty-two injured as a result of the explosion aboard the Greek destroy 'Leon' which occurred while a member of the crew was handling submarine bomb.

Tokyo.—The huge Central Post Office has been totally destroyed by fire. Foreign Mails were not injured.

INDEPENDENCE.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani put up a plucky fight for independence on the Congress platform and then as President of the Muslim League and was happily each time defeated. There is no mistake about the meaning of the Maulana. He wants to sever all connection with the British people even as partners and equals and even though the Khilafat question be satisfactorily solved. It will not do to urge that the Khilafat question can never be solved without complete independence. We are discussing merely the theory. It is common cause that if the Khilafat question cannot be solved without complete independence, i.e., if the British people retain hostile attitude towards the aspirations of the Islamic world, there is nothing left for us to do but to insist upon complete independence. India cannot afford to give Britain even her moral support and must do without Britain's support moral and material, if she cannot be induced to be friendly to the Islamic world.

But assuming that Great Britain alters her attitude as I know she will when India is strong, it will be religiously unlawful for us to insist on independence. For it will be vindictive and petulant. It would amount to a denial of God for the refusal will then be based upon the assumption that the British people are not capable of response to the God in man. Such a position is untenable for both a believing Mussalman and a believing Hindu.

India's greatest glory will consist not in regarding Englishmen as her implacable enemies fit only to be turned out of India at the first available opportunity but in turning them into friends and partners in a new commonwealth of nations in the place of an Empire based upon exploitation of the weaker or undeveloped nations and races of the earth and therefore finally upon force.

Let us see clearly what Swaraj together with the British connection means. It means undoubtedly India's ability to declare her independence if she wishes. Swaraj therefore will not be a free gift of the British Parliament. It will be a declaration of India's full self-expression. That it will be expressed through an Act of Parliament is true. But it wil, be merely a courteous ratification of the declared wish of the people of India even as it was in the case of the Union of South Africa. Not an unnecessary adverb in the Union scheme could be altered by the House of Common. The ratification in our case will be of a treaty to which Britain will be party.

Such Swaraj may not come this year, may not come within our generation. But I have contemplated nothing less. The British Parliament, when the settlement comes, will ratify the wishes of the people of India as expressed not through the bureaucracy but through her freely chosen representatives.

Swaraj can never be a free gift by one nation to another. It is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best blood. It will cease to be a gift when we have paid dearly for it. The Viceroy was confused when he said that Swaraj would have to come from the Parliament unless it came by the sword. He paid no compliment to his country when he allowed his audience to infer that England was incapable of listening to the moral pressure of suffering, and he insulted the intelligence of his audience if he wished it to understand that the British Parliament would give Swaraj when it wished irrespective of India's desires and aspirations. The fact is that Swaraj will be a fruit of incessant labour, suffering beyond measure.

But His Excellency's unused to any substitute for the sword and therefode does probably think that by exercising our debating skill in the legislative councils, some day or other we shall be able to impress the British Parliament with the desirability of granting us Swaraj. He will soon learn that there is a better and more effective substitute for the sword and that is civil disobedience. It is daily becoming increasingly clear that civil disobedience will afford the course of suffering through which India must pass before she comes to her own.

We have not come to our own. There is still mutual district between Mussalmans and Hindus. The untouchables have not yet felt the glow of the Hindu touch. The Parsis and the Christians of India do not yet know their future under Swaraj to be certainly. We have not yet learnt the art nor realised the necessity of obeying our own laws. The spinning wheel has not yet found a permanent place in our homes. *Khadi* has not yet become the national garment. In other words we have not yet understood the art or the conditions of self-protection.

There is still a body of opinion diminishing in volume but not yet negligible which considers that violence alone will bring Swaraj to us and that therefore violence might be permitted to continue side by side with non-violence, *i.e.*, our non-violence should be regarded as merely a prelude to and a preparation for violence. Those who hold these views little know that their attitude constitutes a fraud upon the world. Our pledge requires that whilst we are under it we believe in the efficacy of non-violence for the quickest attainment of our goal. Each one of us is under a sacred obligation to cancel the pledge as soon as he believes that Swaraj is unattainable by non-violence or except by violence Non violence is a creed while it lasts. It is an expedient because it is an expediment. But whilst we are under the pledge we are not only bound to believe in and observe non-violence but we are equally bound to persuade others to be non-violent and condemn those who do violence. I am more than ever convinced that we have not reached our goal because even we who have subscribed to the Congress creed have not all remained non-violent in word and deed nor endeavoured to be non-violent in thought or intent.—"Young India."

Keep your Eye

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INDIAN WOMEN'S DUTY.

"HELP IN NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM."

BELIE NOT GLORIOUS PAST.

SWAMI SHRADHANANDJI'S APPEAL

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday, when speeches were made on the Ahmedabad Congress and Women's duty in connection with the same. Mrs. Sirin Naoroji presided. The hall was crowded to suffocation.

Swami Shradhanandji said he was glad that Indian women had begun to realise the importance of taking part in politics for getting Swarajya for without them it was impossible for India to attain its object. India had fallen low in the scale of nations and had become a subject country. It was the duty of the Congress to set free their motherland from the shakles of a foreign country. Hitherto a country could only liberate itself by means of force, by means of the sword. But India did not want to follow that course. She wanted to free herself by means of soul-force and she wanted to be free without the use of arms. India, Mahatma Gandhi had told them, wanted to be free by her soul-force alone. Such examples could be found in plenty in their scriptures. For instance Pralhad was a shining example of soul-force and India wanted to do likewise now.

Everywhere there was repression and volunteers had been suppressed. At the Ahmedabad Congress it was realised that nobody could keep their country under subjection if they wanted to set her at liberty. In Calcutta they would find something like 5000 of their countrymen in jail, and they had been sent there because they dared to arrest their inherent rights. The speaker then told the audience what the non-violent volunteers had to do. They had to suffer for theeir country under all circumstances, and still remain non-violent. They must be sending even to sacrifice their lives, but they should not kill.

WHAT COULD WOMEN DO?

And what could women do in this fight? They could encourage their men to go and fight the battle of Swaraj to a finish without any fear for their near and dear ones. Could the women not do what the Rajput women did of you? Could they not till their men to go out to battle and sacrifice even their lives without flinching without being violent without giving up their country's cause? Let the men be encouraged by the women to go to jails, let them be told that they should not fear any suffering in their country's cause. The fear of jails had now entirely disappeared and a new spirit had dawned! But women must also do their duty and not fail their men. Let them be like Sita! Where women were good and patriotic there everything was possible. They could wear their men from vices; they could teach them patriotism; they could teach the men their duty. God had given all of them liberty and no nation had any right to deprive them if it and women in helping India to attain her freedom would be helping God's cause! Women surpassed men in selflessness and love of their country. While men were selfish and always calculating, women were not so. Therefore, he asked the women to help forward their country's cause They had every quality that would make them the saviours of their country and he begged of them not to let go. This valuable opportunity for the regeneration of their country. He then told the audience the heroic story of the women of Chitore who sacrificed their lives for their country. He appealed to the women to made their men soldiers in the cause of their country; he also appealed to the women themselves to take an active and prominent past in the struggle for Swaraj now going on. He prayed God that their efforts would be successful!

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale hoped the Swamiji's words would be fully followed by the women of India and that they world be ready to sacrifice their lions in the cause of their country.

SAVITRI DEVI.

Savitri Devi said however bad their own products might be it was their only to use them for the sake of their country. Every woman loved her child however ugly it might be and was it not their duty to wear the cloth produced by their own hands in their own country? If her sisters came forward in this battle of righteousness, to take their shari, it was impossible for them not to succeed. They had a glorious past and let them not believe it in these critical times! If then would but do their part of the work victory must be theirs. For the sake of fineries, for the sake of luxuries. Indians, men and women, had impoverished their country. Would they not again take to the *charkha* now and raise their country? Indian women had been insulted in the Punjab and elsewhere and their duties were now clear! And it was up to all Indian women to take up the challenge, uphold their prestige and fight the battle to a finish! They wanted Swaraj to right their Khilafat and Punjab wrongs; they wanted Swaraj for the sake of their *izzat*. There was no shame in wearing their own rough but home-moob cloth; the shame was in wearing foreign clothes, however fine they might be at the cost of their own country? Had they no feelings for their own countrymen who were dying of hunger? She appealed to them to use only Khaddar. Let them come to the fore let them use Khaddar and let them surpass the men in the service of their country! The country's salvation lay in the charkha, in using the Khaddar, to the exclusion of all foreign cloth. They must not forsake their *dharma*, cost them what it might India was famous for its *dharma* and let them not give it up; let them go to jail if necessary: but them for ready to die; let them be ready even to lose their lives on the gallows for the sake of their principles and *dharma* and victory was sure to be theirs. Suffering was of the essence of victory. Without suffering victory was not possible. Let them opera their eyes betimes and work for their country. Their *izzat* did not consist in wearing fine clothes, fine silks, but in getting Swaraj and raising their country in the scale of nations. Had they no thought for their starving, dying, countrymen? Had they no love for their country? Did they want their countrymen to die of hunger for want of work? Would they cloth themselves in fineries at the cost of their countrymen's lives? Had they no feelings for, starving Indians? Would they sacrifice their countrymen at the alter of their fleeting fashions? Were their luxuries of more consequence to them than the lives of their countrymen?

Mrs. Kalavat Rottinalla in proposing a vote of thanks to Savitri Devi said they should be proud that a young girl like the last speaker was so full of enthusiasm, patriotism and self-sacrifice. She had devoted herself to her country's cause and she was a shining example to them all.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

INDIAN METALURGICAL ASSN.'S PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Indian Fiscal Commission reassembled to-day, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. Messrs. S. K. Sawday, E. Parsons and C. B. Charters, representatives of the Indian Metallurgical Association, were examined. They expressed the opinion that it would be difficult now to find any country in the world where a general policy of free trade is favoured without reservation. Economic consideration were the only considerations at first, but of late political and social reasons have reinforced the arguments in favour of protection, and even old, rigid free traders admitted the theoretical possibility of establishing or encouraging new industries by protection. The tariff, as administered, has had a stultifying effect on all the manufactures and particularly on Iron and Steel industry because of the low duties on finished products. They did not favour the imposition of Excise duties as such duties could not be imposed without raising the price to the consumer.

HAND INDUSTRIES.

They considered that the Indian industries would benefit and develop largely with protection, but protection should be afforded to those industries which are naturally adapted, by the presence of the raw material, for establishment in India. To protect industries which do not exist is to raise the price to the consumer without any corresponding benefit to the industrial world. They considered that special protection should be given against dumping, bounties, subsidies or concession. They thought that every effort should be made to foster hand industries. There was no danger in India of protection leading to combination among protected manufacturers in order to maintain a quasi-monopoly price. They considered it certain that British and Foreign firms would establish themselves in India in order to get benefit of the tariff. There was no fear of industrial field being crowded for a considerable time, and the example of a successful enterprise in this country must stimulate purely Indian firms into entering the field of industry.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

It was inadvisable to impose an export duty on a raw material in retaliation of an import duty imposed by a foreign country on the manufactured article. As far as the metallurgical industry was concerned it would appear possible to afford protection as well as imperial preference without any economic loss at all. They did not anticipate any material loss or gain to India from a system of imperial preference. Rates of foreign countries in their own case were already sufficiently high without any question of relation being raised, and they did not think they could go higher. Their industry being essential to this country at least an eleven per cent. duty, as given to textile trade, was essential. They would regard a difference of five per cent. as a reasonable average rate of preference.

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

Mr. A. Graven of Indian Standard Wagon Company, who was next examined, said that the industry is not only essential to the national security of India but it was of substantial importance as opening up a field for use of raw materials which could now or will shortly be supplied in India. He suggested that a customs rate of eleven per cent. should be applied to all imported railway rolling stock, fittings, and allied items. In time everything else being equal Indian industries will develop to such a state that they would be able to face foreign competition without the aid of protection, but as long as indirect advantages remained it would be necessary to assist industry to a certain extent. The Commission sits again on Monday.

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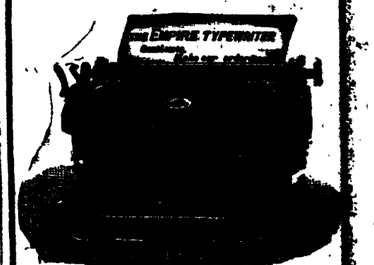

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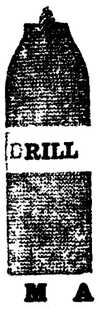

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Literature and Art.

THE MESSAGE OF HIMALAYAS.

To India: The Message of the Himalayas. By Paul Richard. (Published by Ganesh & Co.)

Mr. Paul Richard is a welcome addition to the small number of European savants who have been enamoured of Indian philosophy and the spiritual traditions and environment of this country, while hundreds of Indians have been carried by the pageantry of European materialism. Tagore came across Mr. Richard in Japan and was so much impressed by this French philosopher that he paid him the rare tribute of having strengthened his faith in Europe. The book under review is the message of the Himalayas which the author caught at Kotgarh. It deals with much the same topics as are covered by his recent address to the Gujarat Vidyapith. The technique is the prose poetry of Tagore. The author dreams of an India where there is no caste, no purda, an India occupying her rightful place in the Asiatic federation of nations, and being herself free giving the message of spiritual freedom to the stricken world. We quote below a typical passage charged with inspiration:—

"Behind the purdah, what thou imprisonest with thy women is therefore thy women is therefore thy future, thy liberty. If thou wouldst be free, free them, free them lest they finally free themselves.

"There is in this some danger? All life is danger. The whole universe is an adventure. But far better this danger of the moving life then the security and quiet of the tomb!

Art thou afraid that they will imitate the women of the West? (Italics ours). Fear that only if thou leaves them not free to be themselves. And trust them. They hold in them the genius of their race. . ."

The Himalayas give their message eternally. It requires a Paul Richard to interpret it.

PILGRIMS.

With commendable enterprise Messrs. Ganesh and Company of Madras have produced a compilation of messages from recently imprisoned leaders and others. The volume is entitled *"The Pilgrim's March"* and to the compilation, every leader of note in the country seems to have contributed—a fact eloquent both of the extent to which repression has spread and of the fact that in the matter of resisting it by non-violent non-co-operation all-India is of one mind. In a foreword to the book Mr. D. G. Upson advises the reader against regarding the production as a pathetic monument of suffering. "Its message (says the foreword) is one of good cheer and of encouragement. Contrast the brave optimism and firm purpose of every word with the halting appeals for a truce uttered by Lords Reading and Ronaldshay. If clarity of thought and confidence of success breed immediate victory; if hesitation and doubt spell early defeat, the contrast is eloquent of the fact that victory is already ours and that the pilgrims' march to *Swaraj* has in the gaol almost reache its goal."

HEALTH AND EMPIRE.

We have received the first number of "Health and Empire," the organ of th National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases. The journal has been started in order to enable the branches of the National Council both in England and outside to be kept fully informed of one another's activities. The problem of venereal diseases is an international one. "Even were it possible entirely to eradicate these diseases in any one country, such eradication would have but a temporary effect if in a neighbouring country these diseases were rife and allowed to overflow the boundaries of that country." Besides propaganda the journal attaches great importance to hostels, under sympathetic matrons, for girls who have gone wrong, in combating venereal diseases. The hostels are meant to be much more besides clinics. They aim at reconstructing, upon a solid basis, the mental, moral and spiritual outlook of the patients. This is work in the right direction as the causes rather than the effects of venereal diseases which are but a reflex of the ugliness of the present state of society ought to be tackled. The National Council has a branch at Bombay.

A GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION

BULLETIN NO. 18 OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

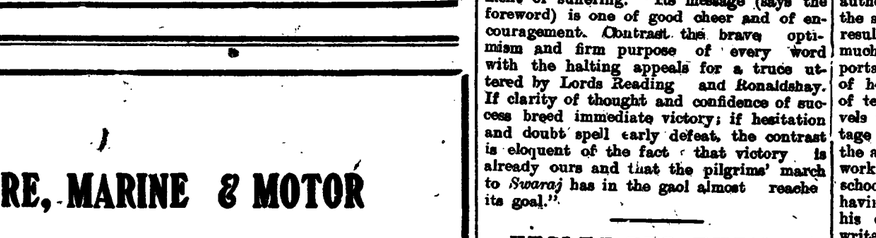
This is a Government publication relating to the proceedings of the Third Conference of Departments of Industries and contains observations on such topics as "Progress a Hydro-electric survey in India," "The British Industrial Fair" and "Industrial Banking." Being a resume of discussions there is nothing in this volume in the nature of a definite scheme; and the bulk of the discussions themselves centre round questions of administrative importance rather than of a general public utility. On the question of State technical scholarships, however, (pp. 78-88.) There are some illuminating observations both from Ministers and Directors of Industries, regarding admission for technical scholars into suitable worships or factories. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion among ministers that the unexpressed jealousy of British manufacturers is placing ever increasing difficulties in the way of Indian technical students. And this in spite of the fact that the Government in India purchase crores worth of material—at preferential rates resulting in loss to India a anything between 10 and 30 per cent—from these manufacturers. Unless the Legislature in India makes up its mind to lay down stringent rules governing the expenditure raised by extra-Indian borrowing of the Government of India—stipulating at the same time the incidental advantages; which, like the admission and raining of our State scholars in the factories benefiting by our stores purchases—, we are entitled to expect, there would be no effective means to cure this evil. The question arising from the main problem—that of sending our students to other countries where there is less jealousy and better knowledge though discussed at the Conference seems to have resulted in no denfiite scheme such a scheme is very much overdue and it is to be hoped at the next Conference a set of rules will emerge to afford a model to the Government of India as well as the Provinces.

'OUR TEETH'

The booklet "Our Teeth—their construction and care" published by Mr. K. D. Jila supplies a long-felt want. The author, who has devoted twelve years to the study of dentistry offers the public the result of his labours. The brochure has much to teach a layman and shows the importance of good teeth in the preservation of health. Even a cursory examination of teeth of children in Indian schools, reveals the startling fact of the high percentage of children with defective teeth, and the author has done well in distributing his work free of charge to students of various schools, Mr. Hormasji Maneckji Mehta having enabled him to print 5,000 copies at his expense. Dr. Jamsetji Jivanji Modi, writes an introduction to the booklet and rightly interprets the author as saying "Keep clean the mouth which is a doorway to life." The author encouraged by the success, intends to bring out a second edition with illustrations which he hopes to circulate freely. The book is written in Gujarati and published by the author at Navsari.

List of the Heads of Administrations in India and of the India Office in England.

This annual publication had been suspended during the years 1916-20 in pursuance of the war-time policy of economy. It contains chronological lists of Presidents of the Board of Control, Secretaries of State, Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, political officers attached to Indian States and members of the Supreme Council. For the first time this book is being placed on sale. It may serve as a good reference book.



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15th December 1921.

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Vice-President,
Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut
and
Hon. Joint Secretary
(for General Organization,)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

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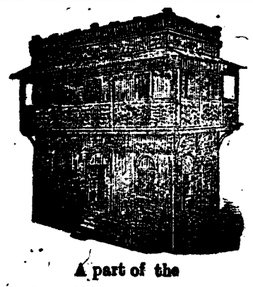

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Expert Opinions:—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT

Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S,
Chemical Analyser to Government

Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponfied product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is expecially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. Ross, M. P. S., F. R. M, S.
Analyst,

Most of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from descessed animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any dulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

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